The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 22 pages in three sections

No. 1421 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China 民國卅三年十四日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1916 20 CENTS

TENSE SITUATION MAKES WILSON CUT HIS ENGAGEMENTS

To Send Berlin Proofs Of Submarine Violations By Today

DEFINITE DEMAND

Carranza's Request Adds To Troubles; Mob Attacks American Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 14.—President Wilson has cancelled his engagements in consequence of the tension due to Germany's submarine policy, coupled with Mexico's demand for the withdrawal of the American troops pursuing Villa.

President Wilson and the Cabinet are understood to have agreed to the presentation of cumulative proofs of her submarine violations to Germany. They will probably be forwarded in the next forty-eight hours, accompanied by a definite and final demand for evidence of Germany's good faith and an observance of the guarantees she has given.

At a banquet last night President Wilson, addressing Democrats from all parts of the country, said that he prayed that the United States would not be drawn into a quarrel not of its own choosing, but he asked if the people were ready to go in where the interests of America were coincident with the interests of humanity and would have the courage to withdraw where the interests of humanity were concerned. (Cheers and shouts of: "Yes!")

President Wilson, during his address, referred to the war in Europe and the Mexican trouble, without intimating any plans in connection with either.

It is officially stated that the American troops will not be withdrawn from Mexico at present and the pursuit of the Villaistas will be vigorously maintained while the question is being discussed with President Carranza.

It is reported that a mob attacked some American troops passing through Parral, in Chihuahua. A fight ensued, in which many people were killed or wounded.

President Carranza telegraphs that his troops assisted the Americans to restore order and appeals to the United States to recognise the danger of arousing the natives.

ASQUITH TO EXPLAIN

Will Clear Up Recruiting, Air Service and Other Problems

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 13.—Mr. Asquith intimated in Parliament, today, that he would make a statement on recruiting on Tuesday and that there would be a discussion then or on Wednesday. He promised to make a statement on questions connected with the air services, next week, in which he would deal with the resignations of Lord Derby and Lord Montagu.

He stated that sub-committees are dealing with questions of reconstruction and commercial and industrial policy likely to arise after the war. The Government was communicating with the Dominions on the most important aspects of the problem.

Dutch Take £7,000,000 British Treasury Bills

Accepted as Payment for Purchases of Java Sugar And Other Debts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 14.—The Times states that £7,000,000 in twelve-month Treasury bills has been taken for Dutch account, in payment of British purchases of Java sugar and other debts.

Sir Roger Casement Arrested in Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 14.—It is reported that Sir Roger Casement has been arrested in Germany, on what charge is not stated.

Yuan Shih-k'ai to Quit And Call a Conference to Choose His Successor as President

Will Retain Office till Quiet Restored; Chekiang's Position Indefinite; Chiangchun Chu Jui has Fled

Word received in Shanghai last night indicates that Yuan Shih-k'ai plans to resign from office in the near future on the following plan: He will announce his resignation to take effect in three or four months and suggest at the same time that a conference of the Northern and Southern leaders be called to meet at some neutral point to select his successor.

His opinion, according to this report, is that it would be an unpatriotic act for him to resign outright and leave the country in a state of chaos, and that it is his duty to remain in control, carrying on the various critical negotiations with the foreign powers, until his successor shall have been chosen.

Chekiang Proclamation

The following is the translation of a proclamation issued by Chueh Yuan-kuang, the Civil Governor of Chekiang, to the various civil and military officials of Chekiang:

"In the evening of the 11th instant the troops mutinied in the city of Hangchow. The Chiangchun has disappeared. I, the Civil Governor, having been forced by the gentry, soldiers, merchants and various classes of people who wish me to keep order in the city, have decided to assume office as Chief Military Commander of Chekiang in addition to my present office as Civil Governor so as to maintain order and preserve peace in the whole province; and, at the same time, to control all military and civil affairs. Pending reorganisation of the staff attached to the office of the Chief Military Commander, all civil and military officials should serve as usual."

It will be noticed that the proclamation makes no reference to independence. It is understood that arrangements have been made whereby the Northern troops, now on the border of Chekiang, will refrain from invading that province.

What happened at Hangchow was that on April 12—at 2 a.m.—the troops rushed the yamen of Chu Jui, the Chiangchun. Gen. Chu made his escape disguised in the uniform of a private soldier. He is now in Shanghai and is very ill.

Finance Minister Resigns

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 14.—Reuter's Agency learns on good authority that Chow Hsueh-hsi, the Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation, which was accepted. It is reported that the Vice-Minister, Chang Shou-lin, succeeds him.

A Chinese report states that the 12th Division will be recalled to Peking from Shanghai.

According to reports received in Peking, the independence of Chekiang was declared by the Civil Governor, Chu Yang-kwang. Another report says that Lu Kung-wang is in occupation.

Kashing Tutuh Independent

The Commissioner of Kashing has declared his independence and offered the Tutuhship to Chu Yang-kwang. In any case, it appears certain that Chiangchun Chu Jui has disappeared from Hangchow and his whereabouts is unknown.

Just prior to the declaration of independence of Chekiang, the Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to the Chekiang officials in Peking, requesting them to persuade the Government not to send the 12th Division to Chekiang, which it is reported was the intention of the Government. Sun Mu-han, one of the Chekiang provincials, immediately sought an interview with President Yuan Shih-k'ai, but was unsuccessful.

Nevertheless, he managed to forward a message to the President, who declared that the report was untrue. Sun Mu-han endeavored to rush a telegram to Chekiang, but before it was received the independence of Chekiang was declared.

Liu Kwan-hsiung, Minister of the Navy, has returned to Peking, being recalled by wireless.

Chu Chien Escapes

Canton, April 14.—Chu Chien is believed to have escaped to Hongkong. He was spoken of as probable Tutuh of Kwangtung.

Two minor conflicts occurred, there being a few casualties in each case.

Hongkong, April 14.—After the debacle at Canton, on Wednesday, Luk Ying-ting is reported to be returning to Kwangsi. Some refugees, while entraining at Canton, for Hongkong, were accidentally killed by stray rebel shots. It is estimated that yesterday's influx from Canton totalled 15,000 people.

The rebels raided and looted a village two miles from Shamchun, on the British boundary, last night. *Reuter's Service*

London, April 14.—A telegram from Hongkong states that fighting occurred at Canton, on Wednesday, troops opposing a revolutionary landing. Thirty persons were killed or wounded.

Chu Jui Has Fled

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, April 15.—The declaration of independence by Chekiang is denied by a mandate of the Presi-

(Continued on Page 2)

Torpedo's Mechanism In Tubantia Lifeboat

Holland Asks Germany To Establish Identity; Six More Ships Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, April 13.—The Naval Department announces that another of the Tubantia's boats has been picked up. It contained pieces of the mechanism of a torpedo, one being stamped with a number.

The German Government has been asked to assist in establishing the identity of the torpedo.

London, April 14.—The following ships have been sunk:—The British steamer Orlock Head (1,945 tons); the Danish steamer Dorothea; the British barque Inverlyon (1,827 tons).

The crew of the Dorothea and twelve of the crew of the Inverlyon have been picked up.

The French steamer Vega (2,957 tons) has also been sunk. Thirty-three of the crew have been saved.

It appears that the Colombia is a Danish and not a Dutch vessel. The Russian sailing vessel Imperator (394 tons) did not sink and has been towed into Valencia.

New York, April 13.—The British steamers Robert Adamson (2,978 tons) and Angus (3,619 tons) have been sunk. The crew of the former have been landed.

Arrest Seven German Bomb-Plotters in U.S.

Factory on Interned Ship; Financed by Wealthy Man, Police Declare

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, April 13.—Four Germans have been arrested, charged with conspiring to blow up munition ships.

Their names are Becker, Bode, Wolpert and Kleist. The three first-named are employees in German steamship lines.

Bode has admitted that he was an agent for Captain von Papen, the late Military Attache at Washington. Becker admitted that a bomb factory had been established on an interned German ship.

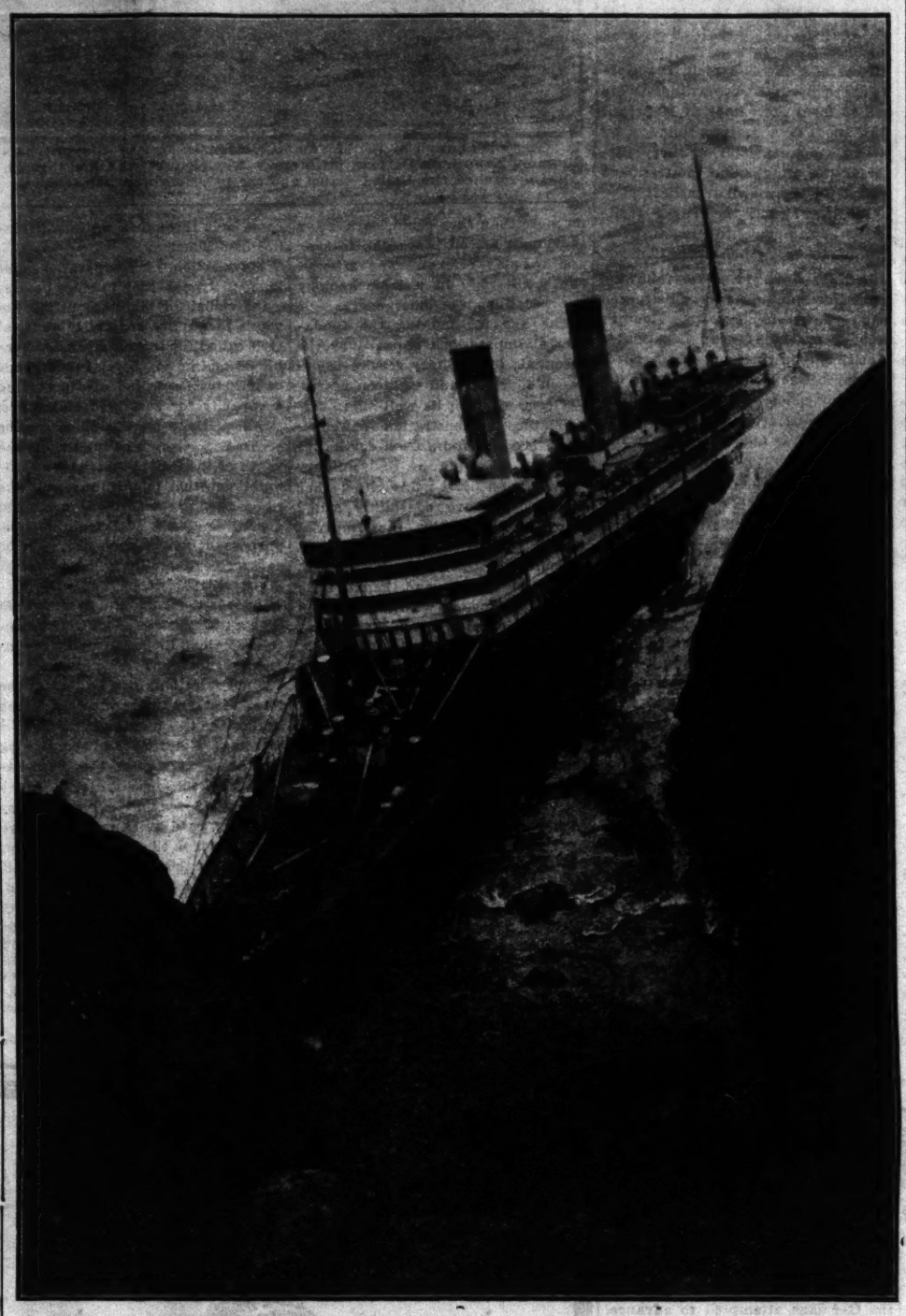
Three more bombs-plotters, Schmidt, the chief engineer on an interned German steamer, Frederick Praedie and Carl Praedie, his assistants, have also been arrested. More arrests are expected.

The police say that funds were supplied by a wealthy man, whose identity has not been disclosed.

The Weather

Very cloudy or overcast weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.2 and the minimum 45.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 56.6 and 47.4.

Remarkable Wreck Picture of the Chiyo Maru



This picture shows the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer Chiyo Maru broken in twain on Lema Island, near Hongkong. It is one of the most remarkable wreck pictures ever taken. About one-third of the way back from the stem, at the wake of the fore well deck between No. 2 and No. 3 hatches, the splendid vessel broke. The passengers were all taken off by a British torpedo boat but part of the crew and Chief Steward Al Evans, Dr. Houston, Freight Clerk Stanton and Barber Ivy made their way ashore. For four days and nights they remained clinging to the rocky cliffs shown in the picture. They were rescued at last by the crew of a tug, which, landing on the opposite side of the island, dropped a rope ladder down to them. They clambered up 200 feet of rope ladder and then scrambled up 200 feet more of a sloping surface to safety. But for the storm, which came up shortly after the passengers had been taken off, the whole crew would have been rescued by the torpedo boat.

CHINA ISN'T GETTING LOAN FROM AMERICA

Lee, Higginson Contract Only Amounts to Advance Against Treasury Bonds

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, April 15.—An official account says that Messrs. Lee, Higginson's advance of $1,000,000 (gold) is not a loan but has been made against the sale of Chinese Government Treasury bonds on American markets, amounting to twenty or twenty-five million gold dollars, at 97, minus four per cent commission. China receives 93, to be redeemed in three years, the money being for economical purposes.

BRITISH STEEL HELMETS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 13.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, assured the House that the active resumption of hostilities would not find the British troops unprovided with steel helmets.

Portuguese Cabinet To Remain in Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, April 14.—It is semi-officially announced that the Cabinet remains in office.

Russia Orders Nine Million Pairs Army Boots From Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 14.—A boot famine for British civilians is threatened, owing to a record order placed by the Russian army authorities for 9,000,000 pairs, which will employ all the manufacturers in Great Britain for months to come.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Apr. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 20
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Apr. 21
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos....Apr. 23
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 21
Per C.M. s.s. China ..... Apr. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Apr. 22
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle Apr. 28
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 30
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur...May 1

Mails to Arrive:—

The French Mail of March 19 is due at Hongkong on April 18 and here on April 22. Left Colombo on April 6 per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The American mail left San Francisco on March 25, and is due to arrive here on April 18, per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru.

The English mail of March 9 left Hongkong yesterday, and is due to arrive here on Tuesday, April 18, per P. and O. s.s. Namur.

GEN. LAKE GAINS THREE MILES ON TIGRIS FRONT

Turks Heavily Punished When Seeking Safety From Flooded Trenches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 14.—The War Office announces: General Sir Percy Lake reports that, on the afternoon of the 12th, our forces on the south bank of the Tigris forced back the enemy's advanced posts from 1½ to 3 miles. The British forces had to cross an inundated belt of land, which was intersected by deep cuts, 500 to 1,200 yards wide, extending from the Tigris to Ummelbrahm.

A north-westerly gale drove the water from the marshes on the north bank of the Tigris into some of the enemy's trenches at Sannaiyat. The enemy were heavily punished as they took refuge in new positions from the floods.

FIGHTING IN BALKANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, April 14.—A more intense artillery duel has opened on the Ghevgheli-Doiran sector. Twenty French aeroplanes attacked the enemy's positions eastward of Ghevgheli. All returned safely.

Australia Has Sent 169,666 Men to War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, April 14.—It is officially announced that 169,666 troops have embarked from Australia.

PAUSE IS FORCED UPON GERMANS BY ENORMOUS LOSSES

General Offensive Only Secures Them 500 Yards At Mort Homme

WEARING MEN OUT

During Three Days Attack, Kaiser's Army Sustains 30,000 Casualties

FRUITLESS EFFORT

Rush Near Douaumont Follows Night Bombardment, Ending in Failure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 14.—A semi-official communique states: The German explanation that the slackening of the battle of Verdun is due to bad visibility is far too simple. The truth is that their resumption of a general offensive cost them considerable losses, which they must now repair.

The only result of this offensive was the occupation of 500 meters of trenches at the foot of Mort Homme, whereas, in the first attack on Verdun, the enemy succeeded in gaining five kilometers on a front of ten kilometers. The overwhelming disproportion of the results of these two similar offensives denotes the increasing power of the French defensive and the decreasing strength of the German offensive.

The moral superiority of the French troops, combined with their constantly improving material, justifies the belief that the enemy will never reach Verdun.

Checked at Caurette

Compared to previous days, Tuesday was comparatively quiet and was marked by a German check in Caurette Wood. This check is very significant, as the attack had been launched from Bois Corbeaux and Bois Cumieres, which command the French positions attacked.

Although the Germans endeavor to make us believe that they only repulsed our assault, they were really the assailants and took the offensive, as usual continuing to wear themselves out by repeated desperate assaults. It is ascertained that their losses amounted to 30,000 men for three days only.

The fact that the German offensive from the 9th to the 11th obliged them to withdraw numerous reserve divisions from the eastern front may have helped the Russians to capture positions secure from inundations, namely, near Jacobstadt and Svientsany and between Lake Vinevsky and Lake Narotsch.

According to a statement issued by the French Minister of Munitions, the production of 75 millimeter shells has increased by 30 times since the beginning of the war. The production of shells of a bigger caliber is 44 times larger and the output of guns 23 times greater than at the beginning of the war.

French Are Well Supplied

The General-in-Chief is supplied with all the war material he has asked for. Work is intensive everywhere to multiply machinery of every description.

The Germans are still striving fruitlessly at Verdun. The official communique issued this afternoon stated: During the night-time, there was a violent bombardment of our first lines on Hill 303.

At dusk, yesterday, the Germans launched a small attack southward of Douaumont, which was completely repulsed. There was lively artillery work at Haudromont and Moulainville.

The communique this evening reported: In the Argonnes, our batteries were active in the region of St. Hubert, where some German works were damaged and also against the enemy's roads in the region of Montfaucon and Malancourt.

Both artilleries, west of the Meuse, were active in the region of Mort

Homme. The enemy east of the Meuse bombarded our second lines.

Berlin Derides Estimate Made of German Losses

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, April 13.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states:—The French have spread reports about the German losses before Verdun, as reported by correspondents from the front. It was said that one battalion of chasseurs lost 1,076 men; that would be approximately the total number.

It was further said that the 18th army corps lost 17,000 men in the storms against the village and fortress of Vaux, but this corps never participated in the fighting for the village or the fortress of Vaux. The French calculate the German losses to the nice round figure of 200,000. Fortunately, the German losses are in no proportion to the importance of the gains.

Besides, among the casualties there is an enormous percentage of slightly wounded. The number of prisoners made by the French is insignificant, since only some too bold soldiers advanced far beyond their goal.

As the French are steadily retreating, they, of course, are compelled to give imaginary figures, while the Germans, for seven weeks, have been burying the French dead on the battlefield and rescuing their wounded, so that they are able to give concrete figures about the French losses, which are calculated to be 150,000, or four army corps.

Yuan to Quit; Call Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

dent. The mandate states that only Chu Jui, Chiangchun of Chekiang, has fled and that the Civil Governor has been appointed Chief Commander of the troops, the appointment having been sanctioned by Yuan Shih-k'ai.

The rumors that Shantung and Kiangsu have announced their independence are not confirmed.

Kang Yu-wei, in an article published by the Chung-kuo-hsin-pao, proposes the establishment of a constitutional monarchy, as the only measure to prevent trouble on the occasion of presidential elections in future. The essay of Kang Yu-wei is not commented upon in the Chinese papers here.

The Chung-kuo-hsin-pao was formerly the organ of Yang Tu, the well-known promoter of the monarchy.

The Government has given up the idea of sending General Ting Wei, an intimate friend of General Lung Chi-kwang, to Canton as mediator.

Yang Tu for England

The Tsonghua Sinpao declares that Yang Tu, one of the leaders of the Monarchists, has interviewed Dr. Morrison and expressed his wish to proceed to England.

According to the Republican Daily News, the Peking Government has secretly ordered Generals Kin Yung-peng (Chiangchun of Shantung), Wang Chuan-yuan (Chiangchun of Hupeh), Li Hao-chi (Chiangchun of Fukien) and Yang Shan-teh (Military Commissioner of Shanghai) that, in case of necessity, they should declare neutrality, so as to protect the Peking authorities.

Don't Fear Trouble Here

The Sinwanpao says that the local army and police officers met at the office of the Military Commissioner on the 13th instant and certain gentry also attended together with a representative of General Feng Kuo-chang. Generals Yang Shan-teh and Lu Yung-hsiang informed them that there are altogether about 40,000 soldiers and police in Sungkiang and Shanghai and there are enough arms and ammunition and six warships so that there is no fear of any trouble. They will arrange with the consular body through the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and the Intendant of Shanghai to work jointly to maintain peace and order in Shanghai.

They have decided to maintain strict neutrality and informed the Chekiang armies about it. The area of such neutrality is between Woosung and Sungkiang where no armies will be moved. On the afternoon of the 14th the Magistrate of the district of Shanghai and the police authorities issued a proclamation to the people to attend their daily business without any fear.

IKSKUL STILL DEFIES GERMAN ONSLAUGHTS

In Narotsch District Driven Back to Trenches; Turks Use Poison Liquids

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 13.—The official communique issued today reported: After an artillery preparation, the Germans attempted to approach the bridge-head at Ikskul; but were repulsed.

West of Lake Narotsch, the Germans, supported by artillery, attacked from the village of Mokritsa, with small detachments, followed by strong columns. Our artillery dispersed the attacks and the Germans retired to their own trenches.

In Asia Minor, the Turks fruitlessly attempted to regain lost ground by using poisonous liquids.

Peking, April 12.—The following official communiques from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—April 10.—On the front of the River Dvina, intermittent gun and rifle fire is taking place. On many sectors, the Germans attempted to work on their trenches and pump the water out of them, but everywhere our fire stopped their work.

German aeroplanes dropped bombs in the region of the station of Remershof and on Dvinsk. The enemy's artillery showed great activity north-eastward of Lake Vishnevskoe.

On the Oginsky canal, the enemy dropped bombs on our positions from aeroplanes. In the region of the village of Komora, south-westward of Pinsk, enemy parties approached our lines in boats, but they were repulsed by our fire.

On one of the sectors in the region of the Lower Strypa, we occupied an enemy trench and captured prisoners.

The Turkish front.—In the direction of Baiburt, our troops are driving the Turks from the mountains and successfully advancing. The enemy's attempts to counter-attack always end in failure.

The enemy are suffering great losses from our fire. Our troops are attacking in very deep snow and are surmounting a great number of narrow mountain passes.

In the direction of Diabekr, we have vigorously pressed back the enemy in the region of the Goinikov plain. In the region of Bitlis, we repulsed several Turkish attacks.

Southward of Lake Urmia, engagements are taking place with large bands of Kurds, assisted by regular Turkish infantry.

April 11.—Intermittent artillery fire is taking place at several points on the front of the River Dvina. In the region of the Ikskul bridge-head, the Germans attempted to advance, but were unsuccessful.

The artillery on both sides is showing great activity on several sectors in the Dvinsk region and southward of the lake region. Nothing essential has occurred on the remainder of the front.

The Turkish front.—Our troops are continuing to occupy new sectors of the enemy's territory westward of the Erzeroum meridian.

When Military Training Should Begin

Youth the Period When Body and Mind Are Plastic and Can Take Lasting Impressions

By J. Madison Taylor, M. D.

Author of "Manual of Diseases of Children"; formerly Professor of Diseases of Children, Polyclinic College.

The plan offered to Congress by Secretary Garrison, with the President's indorsement, proposes to organize and maintain an army of "home defenders" by means of two months' service annually, taking from their employment men of early and mature years, whose habits have been formed to make amateur soldiers of them.

The familiar records of experimental tests show that men of those years have lost 60 per cent of their mental and physical plasticity.

They can learn soldiering perfectly no more than they could learn, after they were fifteen years old, to spar and to play cricket. The attempt can result only in a lame apology for a real army of emergency.

The age for making the fundamental impressions required as the essentials for military service is between fourteen and eighteen years.

Germany, with its well-nigh overwhelming demonstration of efficiency, lays the foundation for its industrial as well as its military prowess on just this line; her psychologists are constantly called into consultation by the Imperial Government.

Eminently peaceful Switzerland, girdled by dangers and the one little nation of Europe with which even Germany is chary of meddling, trains its boyhood on precisely this line.

Why should not the United States employ the means which have so well served the uses of two such radically different peoples, when these means promise a vastly larger measure of fundamental military preparedness than we plan now, together with the very ideal of industrial and economic efficiency for which we have today such an imperative need?

Our public school system lacks totally the German capsheaf of combined motor and mental training. Now, the essentials of military fitness, like the essentials of industrial adaptability, are these.

Essentials in Training

Instinctive obedience, which American boys notoriously lack:

Graded responsibilities, which can come only through a uniform training in obedience;

Mass action, or co-operation, first in small groups, then in large bodies;

Individual adaptability, fitting the youth to acquire readily the special skill called for in any means of livelihood and in any special emergency of military need, and also providing a capacity for sustained endurance.

All of these qualifications can be secured for practically all of the youth of the United States by affording them the opportunity, at the right age, to receive a combined mental and physical training, the purpose of which need not even be so specifically military as to foster the warlike spirit.

Indeed, the concrete features of such a training can be entirely peaceful and along lines that make for industrial efficiency.

Such a training can be had in the form of a Summer vacation camp lasting the two months stipulated by Secretary Garrison and continuing for three years after the boy has passed his thirteenth year.

It should include surveying, engineering, road building, taking care of one's self in the open on land and water, scouting, tracking animals and men, and first aid to the injured.

It might provide also opportunity to acquire skill in certain crafts, such as marine, mechanical and electrical engineering, simple construction in iron, wood and other materials, use of the wireless, cooking, fire making and fire prevention.

Activities of Peace

These are the activities of peace, rather than of war; yet in any such vacation camp, carrying on their study and practise, the habit of obedience would become fixed and acceptable.

There need be not the slightest impairment of the native American spirit of individual independence; yet the co-ordinating discipline, which we conspicuously lack in the arts of peace, would be instilled and would raise the index of our efficiency in every department of our national life. The system would produce much better home makers as well as home defenders.

From the purely military standpoint, it would give to this country an unconquerable citizen body, a manhood composed of really potential soldiers and sailors who would require, instead of the year our own McClellan and Britain's Kitchener found needful to make a soldier, no more than one month of specific training to take the field as an army.

IF YOU KNOW

Your Kitchen is tiled and well-equipped and is kept spotlessly clean, you eat your food with a greater relish and you enjoy better health than those living in ordinary houses with the usual poorly-equipped, fly-ridden pantry and kitchen.

See some of the Realty Houses just completed and get a glimpse of happiness.

China Realty Company, Ltd.

German Raider Moewe, Which Sunk 15 Ships and Got Back in Safety

This photograph of the Moewe was made by one of the prisoners on board the captured British ship Appam, which was brought to Newport News by a German prize crew. The picture was taken through a porthole of the Appam and then concealed by its owner until the Appam reached the United States and the prisoners were released.

Obituary

Lord Clanricarde

Reuter's Service

London, April 14.—The death is announced of Lord Clanricarde.

Gen. H. T. Jones-Vaughan

Reuter's Service

London, April 14.—The death is announced of Major-General Hugh Thomas Jones-Vaughan.

Reflections on a Public Character

(*New York Sun*)

We feel not the slightest trace of remorse or regret as we contemplate the course of conduct which has brought to us the subjoined intrinsically reproachful letter:

"To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I notice that on several occasions The Sun gave much space to the doings of Mr. Charles Chaplin.

"Does The Sun believe it a great advancement in public taste for amusement that a fellow like that can earn $520,000 a year for doing a few clownish stunts? A. BORRABACH."

If our friend applies the word "fellow" to the golden comedian of the screen with disparaging intent, we must respectfully rebuke him. By all accounts Mr. Chaplin is a well behaved young man in private life, not less puzzled than others over the difficulties encountered in filling out an income tax return, abstaining in his non-professional moments from those eccentricities that have amused and startled so many thousands of his fellow citizens, and comporting himself with modesty in the presence of persons less gifted than himself.

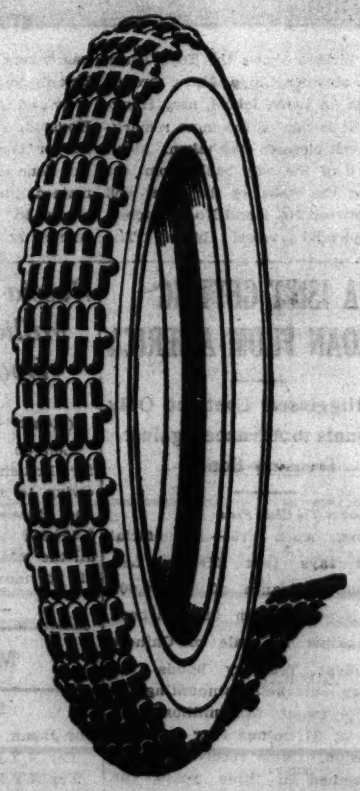
Our correspondent might eat luncheon beside Mr Chaplin without running the slightest risk of having a cream puff smashed on his head; Mr. Chaplin when not professionally engaged descends stairs in the ordinary manner; and he does not, except when the exigencies of the scenario and the instructions of the director require it, immerse himself in mud puddles or entangle his legs in clothes lines.

We confess that we should be puzzled if we were required to bring forward evidence that Mr. Chaplin has contributed notably to the advancement of public good taste; but that he has done anything to harm it we do not believe. Mr. Chaplin is not vulgar in the sense of resorting to suggestive methods to elicit laughter. He depends on an uncommon agility, a highly developed sense of the grotesque, an amazing capacity for surviving tumbles, bumps, kicks and thumps, and on an acute perception of the public's infinite capacity to enjoy the misfortunes of mock gentility. We know of nobody more dignified than Mr. Chaplin; wallowing in a tub of dough he wears the air of a gentleman of the old school taking the air; if it be counted an accomplishment to "strut sitting down," how shall we describe that gift which enables a man to be pompous when precipitated into a cistern?

What Mr Chaplin has done is to adjust his genius to a public which for generations has laughed immoderately over the slapstick and the bladder, a public not composed of bad or ignorant or utterly illiterate individuals. He has recognized that when a man's hat is blown from his head in Broadway more passersby grin at the not essentially humorous incident than disregard it; he has taken advantage of the weakness of human nature that brings a smile, not of sympathy, to the onlooker's face when a gentleman falls flat on the sidewalk; he has not been unobservant of the enlightening fact that if the accident befalls one laden with bundles that smile becomes a laugh. Mr. Chaplin has accepted public taste as he found it. He has done nothing to lower it; he has merely acknowledged it in a philosophic spirit, and turned its infirmities to good account.

And he has given good value for all he has received. The merriment, the relaxation, the honest laughter he has inspired are cheaply bought. They are worth more in retrospect and in prospect than the gold he has received for them. The knowledge of this must compensate him for some of the trials he undergoes; it may even salve the bruises and render less irksome the black and blue spots he accumulates in the course of his amazing performances.

BEST IN THE LONG RUN



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German Cities Discuss Food Distribution Plan For the Next Winter

Lack of Organization Resulted In Shortages During Last Cold Season

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, April 13.—Italian theater.—The Italian artillery has been active with varying force at several places on the front. Fresh engagements are occurring on the Tonale road.

Berlin, April 13.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: A meeting of the Mayors of the German cities, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of Berlin, Dr. Wermuth, issued a manifesto proposing the necessary measures in order to organize to perfection the distribution of victuals during the next winter, which would be the third in this war. The manifesto points out that, during last winter, owing to insufficient organization, the cities several times ran short of potatoes and bread.

It proposes measures which will make a repetition of such incidents impossible. Further, measures are proposed to regulate the distribution of milk, butter and meat.

The sugar ration has been fixed to be one kilogram per person per month.

The Secretary of State for Finance, Dr. Helfferich, announced in the Reichstag that the German Princes and Princesses of the Federal States have declared their readiness to participate in the same way as all citizens in the payment of war benefit taxes, although no legal obligation exists for them.

A wireless message from Badajoz states that the Portuguese Ministry was compelled to resign, owing to the desperate state of affairs in the whole country. Several provinces are in open revolution and the army still refuses to participate in the war.

The proclamation of the Minister of War was drawn up by the British Minister and published without the knowledge of the Council of Ministers. The Lisbon guards mutinied in the Carmo barracks. The naval troops were sent against the mutineers, since there is a deadly enmity between army and navy.

The manifestations of the mob were organized by the British, but only served to increase the anger of the population.

R.J. Broad a Suicide Is Inquest Verdict

A verdict of death due to a self-inflicted revolver shot was returned yesterday at the adjourned inquest held on the death of Mr. Richard J. Broad before Mr. Skinner Turner of the British Court. Mr. Broad killed himself in a room of the Palace Hotel Annex on Wednesday morning. The motive for the act was not discovered.

Dr. W. B. Billinghurst said he was called to the hotel about ten minutes to twelve and arrived a quarter of an hour later. A revolver was lying in deceased's right hand in his lap. There was nothing in the appearance of the room which suggested that the wound was anything but self-inflicted.

The point of entry of the bullet was at the mouth. That was confirmed by the post-mortem. The bullet had passed right through the lower part of the brain. Deceased had also been suffering from acute inflammation of the lining of the stomach.

A Palace Annex boy said he saw deceased go out about 7 a.m. on Wednesday and come back about 10 a.m.

The hall boy spoke of taking up a letter to Mr. Broad's room at 10.30 a.m. Deceased was then reading. Another letter came at a quarter to eleven and when witness took it up Mr. Broad was dead. There was no trace of the first letter. The second one was a bill for a small amount. Witness informed the manageress.

Captain H. E. Morton, managing director, Central Stores, said he knew deceased slightly. Deceased sent in his resignation on Monday morning about eight o'clock. Witness did not know if deceased was in financial difficulties or not. He was getting a salary of $200 a month out of which he had to pay his quarters at the Annex.

Mr. E. G. Collyer, assistant manager, Palace Hotel, said he got the letter of resignation. No reply was sent. He had not heard of any chit being sent on the day of his death to Mr. Broad.

Sergeant Samuel Wise, Staff Sergeant Instructor, S.V.C., said deceased had belonged to the S.V.C., but resigned in 1910. A revolver had been issued to him which had not been returned.

Advertised Letters

Advertised letters in the United States Postal Agency, Shanghai:

Anderson, Jack E.	Jones, Mabel Steele
Armstrong Mr. S. E.	Layer and Co.
Allen, Mrs. J. T. A.	Leaton, Mrs. Mabel N.
Alsen, Capt. M. C.	Lyon, Mrs. D. Willard
Chalbert, Prof.	Lukas, Mr. P. O.
Ark, Mr. Al Von	Legg, Mr. Paul P.
Barchet, Miss Bessie	Lawrence, Mrs. E.
Berkel, Mr. W. P. Van	Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O.
Butler, Mr. Geo. H. Jr.	Leon, W. K.
Braman, Verne T.	Myers, Mr. Myrl S.
Blum, Mr. Leo	Marogt, Mme M.
Chow Kee Son, Mr.	Murphy, Mrs. Laura
Christiansen, Capt.	Murray, Mrs. Nay
Crowney, Mr. Chas.	Moore, J. H. Esq.
Carey, Mr. Theodore C.	Niles, Mr. C F.
Chow, Mr. Hou Kun	Oehler, Miss Louise C.
Carpenter, C. F.	Passano, Mr.
Dinggeo, Mr. C.	Polik, F. A.
Daussa, Mr. Louis	Pfiffner, A. F.
Deitrick, James	Robinson, Fred. B.
Duffy, George Young	Robinson Mrs. Fred
Exendi, Salim	Rafen, Mrs. M.
Epstein, Mr. Morris	Roth, Mr. Edward
Egan, Messrs. Russell	Roberts, Mrs. Louise
Ellis, Mr. Bruce	Ruby, Mr. C. G.
Fosenhans, Eugene	Rueor, A. La
Furer, Mr. Goatfield	Slater, Mr. Harry
Faires, Mr. H. H.	Slicker, Mr. Louis T.
Fowler, Miss Winifred	Scinock, Mr. Myron
Forbers, Wm.	Souna, Mrs. M. C.
Foldenberg, Mrs. R.	Sleete, Mr. Durbin
Fernandy, Frank	Stetson, Mr. Harold S.
Foogar, Fransisko	Shoten, Nanri
Gowen, Mr. Cecil H.	Sherman, Mr. Robert P.
Goldstein, Mrs. F.	Sanjour, Mr. A. Sanjour
Goldsborough, B. H.	Simmons, Mrs. R.
Happer, Mr. Arthur	Taylor, Mrs. S. W.
Henrietta, Mr. James	Tah Zung-Hu, Messrs
Hedemann, Mr.	Wageneir, K. H. Van
Hofmann, Arthur W.	Wilson, Me. C. E.
Hayes, Mrs. Marie	Weber, Mrs. T. O.
Jenks, Dr. J. W.	Wood, E. M.
Jenks, Mrs. J. W.	Yii, Tien
	Young, Dr. Mason P.

Says Only U.S. Intervention May Bring Durable Peace

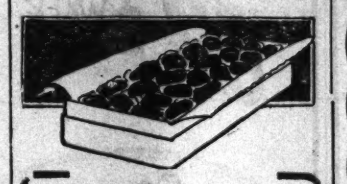
London, March 10.—The Nation, in an article discussing the position of the United States, says:

"America is slowly moving away from her old moorings and shortly she will have entered more consciously and definitely into world politics as a great power. It would be idle for the European belligerents to pretend that they will and can settle the affairs of the world without her.

"America's strength, both material and moral, will be relatively so much greater that her will and intentions must operate with weight upon the policy of reconstruction in Europe.

"The votes taken this week in both houses of Congress show that the insolence of Germany is keeping the balance of public sentiment in America, where it always has been, strongly on the side of the Entente Allies, but let us not expect that America should come at once formally into the fray.

"For the present America probably thinks she can do better for the world by keeping out of the war even at a considerable sacrifice of pride and self-esteem. But the time will come—it is fast approaching—when her intervention may be Europe's only means, not only of ending the war, but of attaining a tolerable and durable peace."



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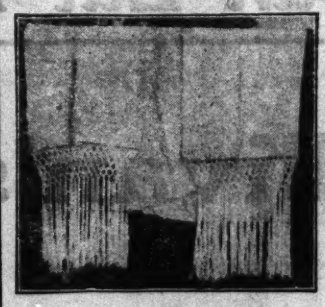

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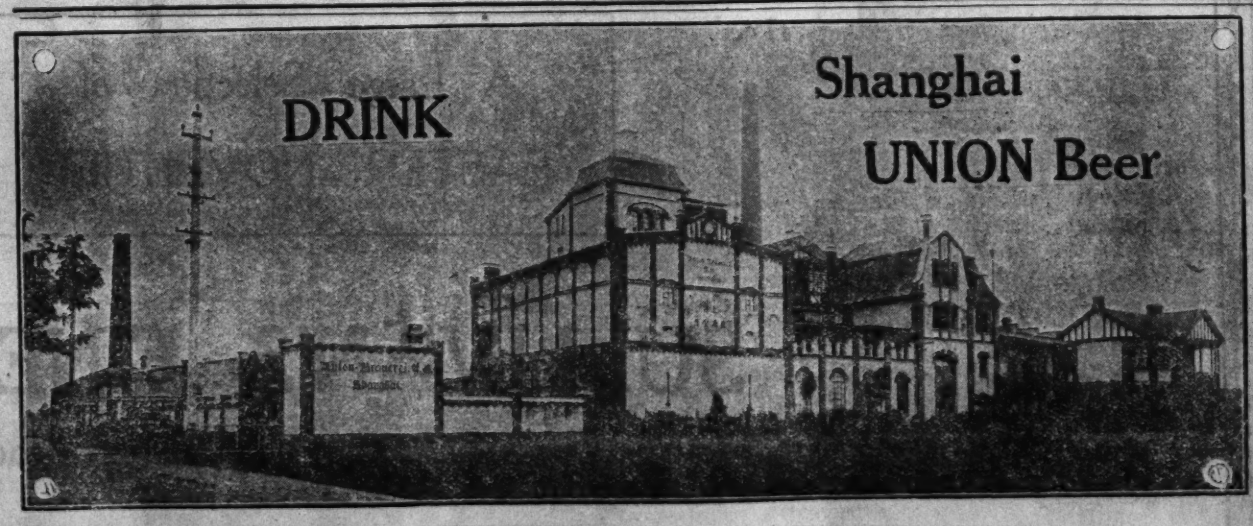

HEARD VERDUN CANNON AT 125 MILES DISTANCE

German Traveler Saw Ammunition Rushed Up And Prisoners Sent Back

Berlin, March 5.—Interesting details of the German preparations for the Verdun offensive are given by a traveler, who has just returned from the Rhenish Palatinate, which borders upon Alsace-Lorraine:

"I spent the night of February 20 in the well-known wine district, and heard a continuous, dull, droning from afar. My host next morning laughed when I asked the cause of the strange noise, and said it was the thunder of cannon. 'It's more than 125 miles to the front, but we've heard the firing for months. Since yesterday it has been particularly strong; something must be brewing behind Metz.'

"He was right. Next morning the further west I walked the louder grew the noise of battle. As I reached a railway near a small village I saw an incredibly long freight train drawn by two locomotives. The cars were marked 'provisions'; but most frequent were the long freight trains, with their well-known red labels marked 'ammunition.' Trains puffed past [number deleted by censor] me in the course of the afternoon.

"The great drive at Verdun did not come unexpectedly for the natives of the palatinate and the adjoining border regions of Lorraine. The people have learned to draw shrewd inferences from the little they see. Since Christmas they have been convinced that something was brewing around Metz and would break after February 15. From the beginning in January one ammunition train afterthe other rolled through toward the west front; the few soldiers on furlough were more reticent than ever; the hospitals were cleared as far as possible, and all transportable wounded were sent to the interior.

"February 22 the first wounded began to arrive at the hospitals in the Palatinate—Brandenburgers and Silesians,cheerful, lively youngsters with their hearts in the right spot. One of them was asked where he came from. He assumed a mysterious look and answered: 'From Mesopotamia, direct from the Irak front.' Afterward some of the brave Brandenburgers became more confidential, and one of them said:

"'No matter where we were under fire, it was frightful. Our own losses kept within moderate limits, particularly after we Brandenburgers had taken a French position from which we were exposed to a flanking fire. But the French! They suffered terribly. Their first trenches into which we broke offered a horrible picture—shot to pieces, half carved in and torn to shreds, a mixup of burning and charred posts, shredded barbed wire, and crushed and smeared bodies. Those who followed us simply had to shovel the dirt into their trench graves.'

"As the first official reports of the new offensive appeared I went to a small town near Metz. Although it was still thirty-five miles to the firing line, the earth quaked, windows shook, pictures on the walls were constantly a-quiver; a night there were continuous flashes on the horizon, like heat lightning—the reflection from the fire of the German mortars. Next morning not less than four trains of French prisoners passed through the town; one stopped opposite my hotel. It was an endless chain of at least fifty covered freight cars, each containing fifty prisoners. They lay on the straw covered car floor, and seemed visibly relieved to have escaped the hell around Verdun. Their appearance was good and their equipment excellent.

"For the inmates of the next prisoner transport drinking water was placed in readiness on the platform of the railway station. It proved a picturesquely checkered gathering of Zouaves, Turcos and Sengral negroes; very few belonged to a French regiment of the line. Man wore the old blue coat with their field gray breeches, and even the old red trousers and gold-braided Zouave jackets were numerously represented and made a comical effect in contrast with the field gray parts of the uniforms.

"A young corporal—in civil life a teacher at a girls' school—gave me the explanation: 'The field gray uniform is supplied only to those who have been a long time in the field, and then only piecemeal, to supply the wornout parts of the uniform; hence the mixture of fashions.' He concluded with a sigh: 'And now we are going to Berlin—or rather Doeberitz—rather differently though, than we had dreamed it.'"

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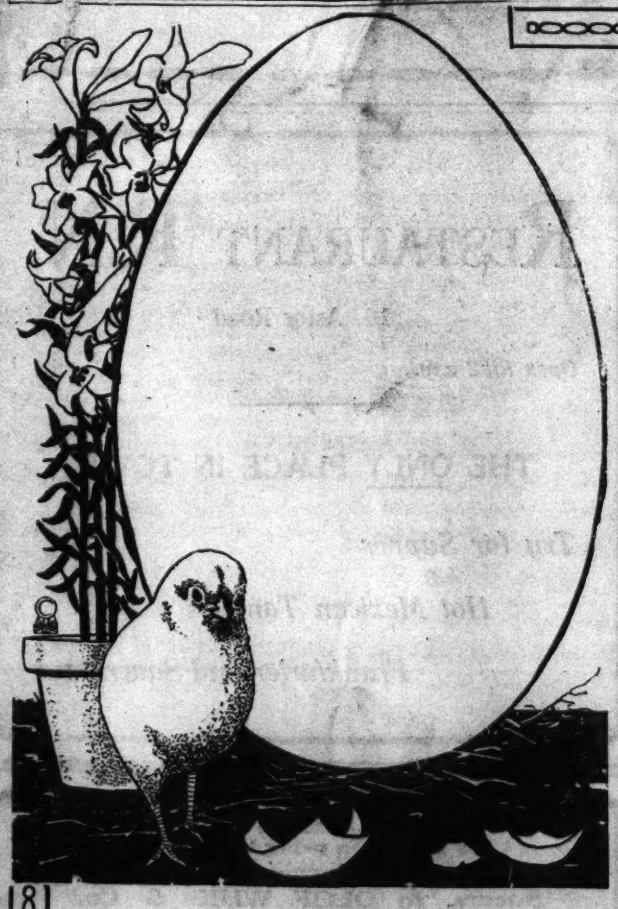

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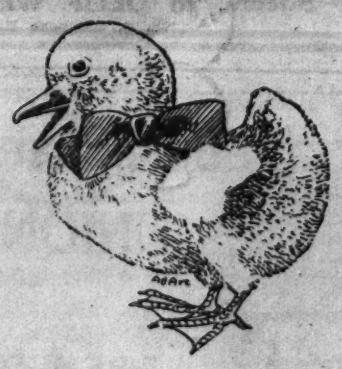

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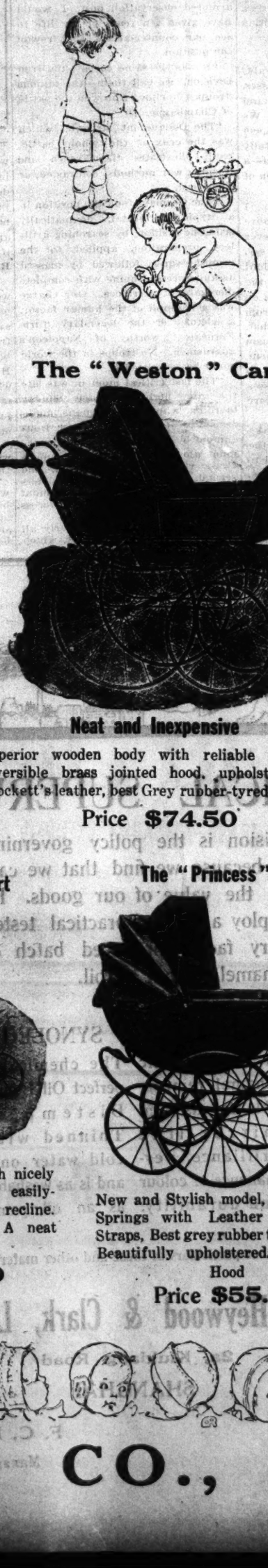

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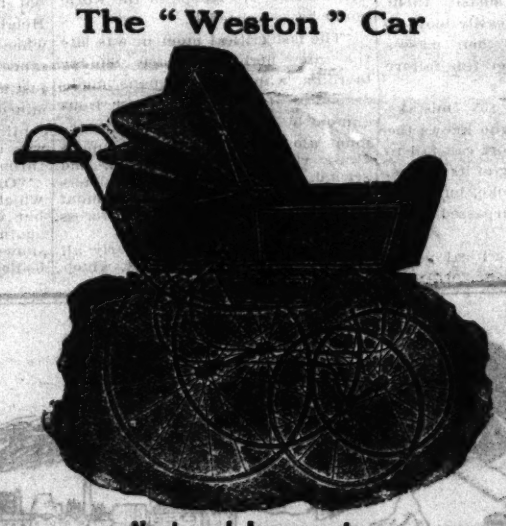

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Vivid Descriptions of The Verdun Battle by Both Sides; German Loss Put at 175,000

Great Charge of the 'Iron Corps' That Retook Douaumont —How the Germans Walked Into a Trap at Bras

Paris, February 29.—This afternoon's communique was read in the officers' ward of a Paris hospital where I was visiting an artillery Major brought in last night from the Verdun front. Apropos of the communique he gave the following interview, outlining the different phases of the battle and describing the fighting in which he participated:

"That looks as if they were beaten at Verdun, anyway. They may try elsewhere, but even Germany's need for a striking success cannot make Verdun worth the lives of another quarter of a million of soldiers, and they must sacrifice that number more if they attempt to take the fortress from the south-east.

"To give you an idea of what the Woevre mud is like, I drove a light American car a month ago to a village about a mile from the cliff east of Douaumont. The road was frightful. Before we had gone half way the car was bogged to the axles; so we walked, and the car was pulled out later by a team of horses. Imagine guns and ammunition wagons in such a quagmire.

Puts Total Losses At 175,000

"You must take into account also the moral effect of their losses. Even German discipline can't stand slaughter on such a scale. We reckon their total losses at 175,000 in seven days' fighting, with fully 100,000 killed. There never was a battle with such a high proportion of killed.

"So there must be a reaction. I don't expect another German move on a big scale for some time. Never mind what the military critics say. They forget the human equation; but you can't leave it out, even in the case of Germans. It all depends on how they hide their defeat from their own people. If they do that, they may produce another spasm before we finally smash them. Otherwise they might easily blow up from within, if once their masses realized what a disaster this failure really meant.

"Don't you make any mistake about that. No one who knows the magnitude of their effort can fail to appreciate the meaning of its failure. We expected a big stroke, but when it came it utterly surpassed anticipation.

"There were three critical points in the battle as I see it. The first was at the end of the opening phase, that of fighting in the outer positions, from the 22nd to dawn on the 25th, when we had to withdraw without losing cohesion or giving them a chance to rush us and break our line. There have been some fine retreats in this war, from von Kluck's at the Marne to Sarrail's in Servia; but when history is written that retirement before Verdun will rank with the best of them.

"The second crisis of the battle was their success at Douaumont. Of course, as a fort, there wasn't much left after the bombardment, but the position was immensely valuable. I have not seen the fort lately, but a few months ago it was just a series of armored tunnels. The central enciente, where I understand the remnant of the Brandenburgers are holding out, was quite small, just containing a central turret, armed only with mitrailleuses or small revolver cannon and a heavy armored observation post, I would have given ten years of my life to see our counter-attack that rewon the position.

"It was the same corps—'the Iron Division,' we call them—the famous 'troupes de choc,' who won the battle of Champagne.

"The Douaumont struggle, which was the crux of the whole battle, really illustrates the French and German war methods, contrasted, at their best.

"The Germans took the position in a typically brutal, dogmatically scientific fashion, by searching artillery preparation, applied to the utmost degree, followed by massed assaults pressed home with complete disregard of sacrifices. Our charge was a triumph of the human factor, a victory of the legendary 'furie Francaise,' worthy of Napoleon's guardsmen. No troops in the world could have resisted it.

"The last critical moment was late the same night and early Sunday morning, when the Germans made desperate attempts to recover Douaumont by attacks, first from Louvemont along the road leading up to Brass village on the plateau, and second, by a later and less determined stab at turning Douaumont from the south by advance across the plateau near Vaux.

"We could concentrate nearly all the forts on the latter effort, which was weakened by the Germans having to climb a narrow ravine and debouch on a narrow front, affording us an easy mark, but the Bras fighting was quite a different affair and might have been very serious, if not actually critical.

Ravine Gave Germans Shelter

"As the Germans advanced they were sheltered in the ravine from our guns on the plateau to their left and by the Poivre and Talou spurs from our batteries across the river, but it was the latter on Charity Heights that finally smashed them when they reached charging distance. I saw that myself. It was just as if the plateau edge had been mined. The explosions were so continuous that the whole section was covered with a cloud of smoke through which one saw flashes.

"On came the lines of men in which huge rents were being torn, but which always seemed to fill up again, and over everything was a shower of earth, trees, and limbs of bodies flung into the air continually. They actually managed to advance some distance; then our mitrailleuses joined in, and they simply lay down in rows.

"The Germans may talk of their howitzers, but our artillery is inimitable. The gunners literally fire to an inch. At Verdun it was especially well organized. The commander is a wonder. You know "938." He showed the Germans what French artillery meant at the first battle of Verdun in 1914, when he smashed a whole Bavarian division with three batteries of 'seventy-fives.'

Verdun's Commander His Hero

"He gets there because he insists on seeing everything himself—never leaves things to chance or to others. It is no exaggeration to say that he planned every round at Verdun. He is a little, slim, nervous chap with a short, square, gray beard and brown complexion. He has the habit of appearing at unexpected moments, and woe betide any wretched local commander who hasn't got everything just as it should be.

"It is men like him—and there are plenty of others—that will win this war for France. You know if Frenchmen are properly led they can go anywhere. That's a truism as old as Napoleon.

"The end of the war may be nearer now than most persons imagine. Anyway as regards Verdun there is no longer cause for anxiety. We have had time to bring up supplies and reinforcements, and the more the fighting is prolonged the less chance the Geremans have. Then, perhaps, when they abandon the attack, dispirited, we may have something to say which the enemy may not find so easy to answer."

4,000,000 Shells Fired, In 4 Days at Verdun;

Paris, March 5.—French artillery officers who took part in the battle of Verdun estimate that during the first four days of the struggle the Germans discharged 2,000,000 shells, most of them of heavy caliber. The number of projectiles fired by the French probably was as great.

Nothing like such an expenditure of munitions has been known before, even in the Champagne attack. The whole theory of operations was to pulverize defenses, at long range, drive out or kill defenders and then occupy the ground by massed rushes of infantry. The principle of the defense was to search out heavy pieces of the adversary with equally heavy shells, withdraw from demolished first line works, and then, when those deserted trench webs were approached by attacking forces on the run, to catch them with multiplied enfilading artillery and machine gun fire. At times this fire was suddenly suspended, and the attackers were engaged in hand-to-hand infantry clashes.

The Germans in their assaults are using several sorts of burning liquid projectors. One of these is in the form of a small tank, which is carried on the back, filled with a composition liquid which seems to be mostly kerosene. Attached to the nozzle is an igniting apparatus.

The liquid is projected by means of a hand pump. The radius of action of the oil depends upon the skill and the physical effort of the man who projects it, but it is ordinarily from sixty to ninety feet. Some French soldiers have been burned to a crisp by the flaming liquid.

Other chemical weapons used by the Germans in this battle include asphyxiating shells, vapors which irritate the eyes and incendiary shells.

Great German Attack As Pictured by French

Paris, March 2.—Accounts that reach Paris from Bar-le-Duc, Chalons, and other junction points to which most of the Verdun wounded have been taken, make it clear that the French soldiers have retained complete confidence, despite the extraodinary fury of the bombardment, which all agree far surpassed anything ever known before on this front.

An auxiliary surgeon, who has just returned from Bar-le-Duc, says:

"It is a pity that a neutral observer is not able to compare our wounded with the German prisoners, taken after the Champagne bombardment. Even when unhurt, the latter were utterly dazed. The majority could not speak coherently, but just

(Continued on Page 7)

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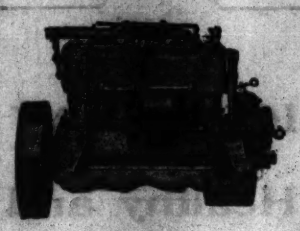

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Vivid Descriptions Of Verdun Battle

(Continued from Page 6)

managed to babble words of terror or relief at their escape.

"Ours naturally feel the shock, but show it rather in excitement or fever than in lowered morale. Their eyes show that each is eager to describe his part in what all declare a victory. Fully two-thirds express regret at 'having to leave before we finished off the Boches.' All are perfectly confident about the final outcome.

"I spoke with one of a batch of German prisoners, all Prussians, young and well equipped. They had come from Serbia after six weeks' rest. They were very different from the confident group I saw after the Marne. They looked thoroughly beaten. One youth I interrogated talked French well. He said to me:

"'We were told that this was the last battle of the war, that the French were tired and had no cannon. So we were literally stupefied when your cannonade replied, fully as effective as ours. My regiment attacked south of Beaumont. We lost quite half of our men in the first discharge of the French guns. The rest retired speedily. We in the front were glad to crawl to your trenches. We have escaped from hell.'"

Pictures the German Attack

One youngster of the class of 1914, who has a broken arm, is quoted as giving this vivid account of the early fighting:

"They told us the Boches had 400,000 picked men and 2,000 guns. I can well believed it, but they have lost more than a third of the former at least.

"As for the cannonade it was a regular deluge. Our trenches were demolished as if they had been deliberately turned upside down by a giant hand. After six hours of that there was nothing left to defend, so we retired to the support trenches near Anglomont. We had to crawl, and, what with shell holes, corpses, and barbed wire, it was no trip in a sleeping car.

"Then the enemy began to advance. They looked like a big gray carpet being unrolled over the country. Our guns had the range exactly, but the gaps filled up as by magic.

"We opened fire at 200 yards. I guess there were few misses at that close, but we might as well have been firing peas. They never even hesitated.

"Then our mitrailleuses got going. That was different. Whole rows of the enemy toppled over like corn under the scythe. They stopped; then we charged with the bayonet. They died just like sheep, almost without resistance.

"I never believed the stories that the Boches were drugged before their attacks, but that lot were certainly queer, and the few prisoners we took neither spoke nor moved, but lay on the ground as if numbed.

"We held that same position for three days. The worst time was when the enemy tried a flame attack with jets of gasoline. Not wanting to be roasted, we charged, and that time we took no prisoners. Directly we reached them it was finished. They could not fight, carrying all that ironmongery, so we stuck them like pigs.

"They tried gas, too, but the wind was not steady and the gas covered them as much as we. We looked like a carnival crowd, with those swine-snouted masks. Then my arm was hit, so I was forced to go."

2,000 Brandenburgers Captured

An officer, wounded in a counter-attack yesterday morning, is also quoted by the surgeons as saying that the attacks on Douaumont village on Monday night were repeated eight times before the Germans finally abandoned the attempt to renew contact with the Brandenburgers in the fort, who are now reduced to about 2,000 men. He said the Germans had ceased to make serried mass assaults since Monday morning, the clearest proof of their unsupportable losses.

Three sappers had a remarkable experience while connecting up a mine in the Vauche Wood with an electric battery further south. They were buried in the mine gallery by a shell, and waited hours until the mine exploded. Then they dug their way out through the mine crater. One of them despaired during the work of digging, but the others realized that they were near the surface by the blood percolating through the subsoil. Finally they emerged, cutting the way through the debris, hundreds of Germans filling the hollow.

Paris Awaits New Move

Paris, March 2.—The exact figures of the French losses at Verdun have been given to the Committee of Military Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies by Colonel Boucabeille, Chief Secretary to General Gallieni, Minister of War. It is stated that they are not high.

The Petit Parisien says that the German losses to date in the Verdun fighting are between 125,000 and 130,000 and constitute about one-third of the German effectives actively employed.

The press and public of France have been mystified at the temporary, cessation of the German attacks around Verdun. Caution leads generally to the rejection of the view that the Germans have given up hope of trying to capture the fortress, but it is believed in many quarters that the attack there is only a preliminary to operations on a much larger scale to try to crush the French once and for all. However that may be, it is affirmed that General Joffre is fully prepared for all eventualities. So far only the local reserves have been called upon at Verdun, the great general reserve forces remaining intact for use in repelling other heavy onslaughts or carrying out a great counterattack when the opportune moment comes.

The question is raised whether the next German attack may not be along the front from the Somme to the Aisne. It is known that the Germans have been making preparations along the latter lines, the southern limit of which is many miles nearer to Paris than is Verdun. These preparations, however, are not so elaborate as those which had been made for Verdun, and, should the Germans attempt to move here, the military observers say they would be liable to a flank attack by the British in Artois and Flanders.

If the Germans attempt to assault Verdun from the plain of the Woevre, on the other hand, their infantry will have to attack virtually unsupported by the heaviest of the German guns, as the waterscaked clay soil makes the transport of such guns almost impossible. The plain is crossed by only four military roads and troops and light artillery would be obliged to deploy in the open under fire from the French positions on the heights.

Two valleys lead to Verdun from the plain. These are blocked by Forts Des Tavannes and Rozellier. Everywhere else the infantry would face thickly wooded heights with a straight drop of 250 feet. The Germans would have here, however, all the resources of Metz within easy reach.

The Great Battle as Seen Through German Glasses

By Baron Kurt Von Reden

Ormont Farm, via German Great Headquarters, February 29, (via London, March 2.)—A monster circle of fire spreads before me, and the howitzer battery, which a while ago was firing near me, has driven off and is already going into action again far ahead of me. This is the only one of the many I can follow, so far as my field glasses can reach.

In time a little order comes out of this chaos. Slowly I find the connection between the continuous wailing and crashing all around. By individual batteries, I can already discover the targets at which they are firing—a flat, bare ridge, then a patch of woods, then a long-range fort with many batteries and fortification works.

The French line is plainly marked by the continuous heavy explosions on its crest. One also sees the delicate outlines of little mounds, which are the fortifications we are bombarding in order to hold them down to let the German infantry advance.

A new page of history has been turned here before my eyes—a tenfold magnification of the picture of the battle of Sedan Only a part of the battle around Verdun can be seen here, and yet this section is titanic in extent.

Today there is deep mud everywhere. The snow does not last, and we hope for dry days.

I have spoken with troops that stormed the strongly fortified and far-dominating Hill 344 last Wednesday. When the splendid German artillery succeeded in completely silencing the heights, the infantry was turned loose and stormed through the shredded barbed-wire entanglements.

The bald, towering hill lies just before me. It formed a connecting link between the defenses on both sides of the Meuse.

As the infantry advanced, a frightful fire from some far-distant French flanking batteries laid a checkerboard pattern of bursting shells on the foreground, through which the brave troops stormed with indescribable defiance of death till at last they reached the top of the hill.

But the worst was still to come. The French now laid a fierce concentric fire upon this important hill, possession of which was decisive for the terrain on both sides. Thus the German troops were completely cut off for two days as on an island and forced to hold out. There was, of course, not a ghost of a chance to bring on the field kitchens.

But, despite everything, these heroes beat off violent counterattacks and held out until a whole strip of the front was in their possession.

Prisoners have just been passing by me—Europeans in faultless new uniforms and colored soldiers in picturesque rags, and without the new protective steel helmet. They, too, narrate how they were completely cut off by the German fire, and finally surrendered.

The troops that have enjoyed a little rest after the heavy days are just going forward again. The men are fresh and elastic and filled with quiet confidence. One feels like hugging each one of these glorious fellows.

By Karl Rosner

German Great Headquarters, February 29, (via London, March 2.)—The whole Woevre line in the last few days has been more and more drawn into battle that originated in the north, so that already the pressure from the northeast and east has led to broad gains of ground. Here, too, the original German line as far as Marcheville lies behind the advancing troops. They have also shortened here the radius of the semicircle around Verdun lying east of the Meuse.

The German advance, meanwhile, also made them masters of the extended Bois d'Hennemont, seven kilometers south of Etain, where, among other things, several guns of the heaviest calibre and particularly valuable booty fell into their hands.

Likewise they have pushed out beyond the Bois d'Hennemont in a broad line, and have fought their way at numerous points right up to the eastern part of the chain of hills. In the course of this advance two villages east of Verdun, Moranville and Blanzee, fell into their hands.

In the village of Fresnes, about four and a half kilometers west of Marcheville, the French forces yesterday continued to put up a fight but they, too, had to give way before the pressure of the German forces.

The fighting in the hilly foreground of the Cotes Lorraines, often covered with thick underbrush, makes quite extraordinary demands on the strength and endurance of the attacking troops. The commands, participating here in the wrestling for Verdun, have fulfilled these demands splendidly and displayed marvelous and untiring offensive power.

It is particularly gratifying that with all their great achievements they have suffered relatively small losses.

Great things have been done in these eight days of the battle in the Verdun region, but much more remains to be accomplished. One can await with quiet confidence the further progress of this colossal battle, in which under such leadership such troops are fighting for Germany.

German Gains in Alsace

German Grand Headquarters, Feb. 28.—Simultaneously with the victorious advance of the German troops in Flanders opposite Lens and on the Meuse hills between Don and Verdun, they have achieved a fine success at the southern extremity of the front Northwest of Altkirch, in Burgundy, between the Vosges and Jura, the French front, resting on the Rhine-Rhone canal, formed a marked salient into Upper Alsace.

The German attack westwards of Hidweiler, which, as briefly indicated in Thursday's German army report, resulted in the seizure of a French position there over a width of 700 meters and a depth of 400 meters, took place as follows:

A very vigorous cannonade by heavy artillery and mine throwers prepared for the attack. At the moment their fire ceased the troops sprang forward with such eagerness that, despite the deep snow, they captured the French trenches with one rush.

This success happened exactly at the spot where the Frenchmen as far back as December 27 claimed a successful advance as far as five kilometers beyond Altkirch.

It is a noteworthy fact that the prisoners complain greatly of their uncomfortable dugouts and their badly built trenches, the drainage of which in this wet weather is entirely inadequate.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru, from Japan:—Miss Sommerskill, Mr. and Mrs. F. Medina & 3 children, Baron M. de Catess, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Allen, Mr. W. N. Nilson.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Mr. Hare.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Mr. Parsons, Mr. Bicker, Mr. J. Koibi, Rev. Father J. Lacao, Mr. Myre, Mr. Jenkins, Dr. and Mrs. Carrington, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Gandall.

Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya from Kobe:—Mrs. S. B. C. Ross, and Miss. B. George.

Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle:—Mr. H. J. Apfelroth, Miss M. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goyet, Miss S. Istad, Mr. J. Lipschipz, Miss E. Madsen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Neal, Rev. and Mrs. Reimert and child, Mr. C. D. Stewart, Miss M. Wells, Miss S. Berg, Mr. J. A. Fiun, Miss I. Haakonsen, Mr. M. Kilhane, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Manley, Miss S. Morris, Miss O. Olsen, Mr. O. Sommornes, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Vergard, Mr. and Mrs. Dirks and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Epp and 5 children, Miss T. J. Unrah. In transit:—Mr. and Mrs. Burkwall and 4 children, Miss L. Hollis, Mr. F. Swift, Mr. F. J. Forbes, Mr. A. Kageyama, Mr. A. M. Tuke, Mr. H. W. Yeung.

Passengers Departed

Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle for Hongkong:—Mr. S. Steckmet, Mr. Ho. Kwong, Mr. J. H. Bulmet, Mr. and Miss. L. Smith, Mr. N. B. Karanjia, Mr. J. H. M. Moorehead, Mr. G. R. Gregg.

Per C.N. s.s. Hoihow for Amoy:—Mr. T. F. Laughland.

Per C.N. s.s. Luchow for Hongkong:—Mrs. F. L. Young, Mr. M. Maas, Drs. Hiden and D. Rosenbaun.

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43rd Monthly Drawing of $2,000 Premium Bonds

NOTICE is hereby given that the forty-third Drawing of $2,000 Premium Bonds of the above Society took place on the 15th instant at the Company's office, with the following results:

Total amount reimbursed to bond-holders $5,373, representing 25% of $21,492, being premium on 1,791 bonds for the month of April, 1916.

Holder of Bond	No 1196 receives	$1791
,, ,,	,, 790 ,,	888
,, ,,	,, 536 ,,	300
,, ,,	,, 913 ,,	200
,, ,,	,, 1155 ,,	150
,, of following 174 Bonds receive each $12.00 in all		2088
Total amount reimbursed		$5,373

Nos. of 174 Bonds

8	155	349	525	685	843	987	1073	1278	1392	1591	1684
14	159	377	533	715	844	989	1075	1291	1414	1607	1703
16	163	381	535	724	846	1007	1120	1301	1421	1609	1708
28	174	382	543	725	870	1013	1125	1329	1433	1612	1709
40	214	397	579	741	891	1016	1136	1334	1451	1620	1712
46	248	410	581	756	893	1020	1152	1336	1490	1622	1719
52	253	413	607	757	896	1021	1161	1351	1503	1626	1743
57	270	435	608	765	899	1023	1170	1357	1516	1632	1789
67	280	446	615	772	901	1033	1182	1358	1513	1640	
79	283	453	633	789	915	1041	1195	1359	1516	1645	
94	285	479	637	795	918	1044	1202	1360	1551	1657	
99	288	484	662	813	936	1050	1208	1368	1568	1662	
104	292	496	668	816	941	1052	1224	1371	1576	1666	
120	322	510	669	818	959	1062	1254	1376	1584	1682	
122	340	519	683	829	974	1072	1261	1390	1590	1683	

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 15, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rates:	72.65
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1902
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10¾ Tls.	6.90
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex...$	9.49
Peking Bar	353
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30⅛d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.82
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....	477
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-10⅜
London	Demand	2-10⅛
India	T.T.	216
Paris	T.T.	416½
Paris	Demand	417
New York	T.T.	68⅜
New York	Demand	68⅜
Hongkong	T.T.	72⅛
Japan	T.T.	72⅜
Batavia	T.T.	161½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-11⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3- 0⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy	3- 0⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	438
New York	4 m-s.	71⅛

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL

£1—	Hk. Tls.	6.40
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs	4.41
,, ,, 1—	Marks	3.62
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen	1.48
,, ,, 1—	Rupees	2.34
,, ,, 1—	Roubles	2.29
,, ,, 1—	Mex. $	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.6375
Chinese Dollars, 72.60
On Peking, Demand, 105⅝
On Tientsin, Demand, 106
On Newchwang, Demand, 79⅝
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73
On Foochow, Demand, 95⅛
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —
April 15, 1916.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 15, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.50
Consolidated Tls. 4.10
Consolidated Tls. 4.00
Semambu Tls. 2.00
Direct Business Reported
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.25

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 15, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Anglo Javas Tls. 12.40 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 12.25 cash
Consolidated Tls. 4.40 May.
Consolidated Tls. 4.00 cash
Consolidated Tls. 4.05 cash
Pahangs Tls. 2.10 cash
Direct
Anglo Javas Tls. 12.40 cash

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. Bisset & Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Business on the Exchange has continued very dull indeed and rates have in many cases fallen away slightly. The flatness of the market is doubtless due chiefly to the abstention of the Chinese from share business on account of the prevailing political trouble. The high rate of exchange and the opportunities for investment in War Loans continue to depress the Debenture market. Shanghai Municipal 6 per cent. new issue are procurable at par.

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Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

White Silk.—A few balance lots were settled towards the close of last week. These purchases would appear to account for supplies in these grades.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Red Dragon, 1 and 2, Tls. 730 av. Kung Kee Mars, 1, Tls. 670.

Haining Filatures.—Pegasus, 2, 3, Tls. 690, 680. SSS Mars ,1, Tls. 670.

Export Season 1915-16

Export Figures

	White	Yellow	Total
			Picul Bales
White Silk, to Europe &c., in picul Bales			
White Silk, to America in	,,	,,	
Yellow Silk..... in	,,	,,	
Steam Filatures..... in	,,	,,	
1915-1916	bales	bales	bales
From 1st June to date	24,048	12,966	37,014
Against corresponding period White Silk, to Europe &c., in 80 catty Bales			
White Silk, to America in picul Bales			
1914-1915	10,495	13,932	24,427
1913-1914	26,837	17,885	44,722
			1915-16
			Piculs
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk			12,900
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk			15,000
Settlements for America, White Silk			12,500
			37500
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk.....			500
Yellow Silk.....			1,500
Visible Supply for season to date			39,500
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk			500

SECURITIES OWNED ABROAD

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co. inform us that they have received a telegram from their London agents that sales of securities owned abroad are now permitted on the Stock Exchange at the discretion of the committee, provided that the securities are first exhibited for inspection, and are accompanied by a declaration that the proceeds will be invested in British Government securities which are to remain in England, unsold and unpawned, during the duration of the war.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd. Secretaries and General Managers.

10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
is
A BRITISH COMPANY
with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with
THE HEAD OFFICE
Assets ..... Tls. 9,524,124.87
Assurances in force... Tls. 31,711,861.00

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, apply to the
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tong Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine Capital $1,200,000. *LIFE* Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. R. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital	Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves	,, 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	$48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	,,	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3892-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ...	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ..	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Commercial Bank of China
Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly piece goods report:—

Again the troubled seas of China's politics have commanded all attention, and trade none; when it is possible to get soundings in the apparently bottomless depths of official intrigue and counter-intrigue, it may also be possible to forsee a return to normal trading conditions. Meantime, business is more or less at a standstill, and Thursday's auction had perforce to be abandoned, as no bids were forthcoming.

Piece Goods

Grey Shirtings 8¼-lbs.—The market is very dull and the only transaction we heard of is a sale of Two Fish at Tls. 3.60. Auction values fairly steady.

9-11-lbs.—In 10-lbs.—Red Cock at Tls. 4.10. Prices realised at auction lower.

12-lbs. 36-inch.—Soldier at Tls. 5.20 and Soldier Hung at Tls. 4.40. At the sales values were down from 5 to 15 candareens.

T-Cloths and Jeans.—Auction market for Jeans on the easy side.

White Shirtings.—Sales are reported in Theatre at Tls. 6.10, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 5.95 and "Tah Bin" at Tls. 5.50, but only in small parcels.

Drills and Sheetings.—We are without any particulars to advice under this heading.

Dyed Fancy Cottons.—There are no enquiries in the private market. Both Fast Blacks and Venetians experienced a further drop in prices at the sales.

Cotton.—The market for the local staple is dull and and lifeless; there has been no business and prices in consequence are quite nominal and it is useless to record any quotations.

Quotations on the Liverpool market are cabled by Reuter as follows: Middling American at 7.66d., Egyptian at 10.52d. and Bengals at 5.06d. per lb.

Yarn Market

Indian Yarn.—A few sales are reported at about Tls. 2.00 below last week.

10's 175 Bales Connaught at Tls. 78.00 and 175 Bales Howard and Bullough at Tls. 78.00.

12's 150 Pabaney (Ring) at Tls. 80.00.

Local Yarn.—The continued unsettled state of Chinese political affairs remains a depressing factor, and we have again to report a dull and stagnant market. Although it is said that a few resales of 20's for the Szechuen market have been made on a basis of Tls. 99.00, mill owners refuse to deal at such a low figure.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$775
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2½
Cathay, pref.	6 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$425 B.
North China	182½.
Union of Canton	$1005.
Yangtsze	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$167 B.
Hongkong Fire	$393 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	98s. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 20 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3.20.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$129 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 81 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 86 S.
Hongkong Wharf	$79 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land.	Tls. 102½
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 102
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8¾ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½.
International	Tls. 75½
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 S.
Soy Chee	Tls. 37 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 86 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 127½ S.
Green Island	$10 X.D. Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 33½
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16½ B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$38.
Watson	$7.20 Sa.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17¼
Amherst	Tls. 2.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12.40
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 47 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2½
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 2
Chemor United	Tls. 2¼
Chempedak	Tls. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 4.80.
Consolidated	Tls. 4 B.
Dominion	Tls. 17
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11¾
Java Consolidated	Tls. 24¾
Kamunting	Tls. 12
Kapala	Tls. 1½
Kapayang	Tls. 20.
Karan	Tls. 18½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22½.
Padang	Tls. 20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12 B.
Permata	Tls. 7¼.
Repah	Tls. 1.65
Samagaga	Tls. 1.35 S.
Seekee	Tls. 10 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2 B.
Senawang	Tls. 25
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.30 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.05 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 14 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¼.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1¼
Taiping	Tls. 3.70
Tanah Merah	Tls. 13¾
Tebong	Tls. 32 XNI.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60
Ziangbe	Tls. 8
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 100.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 96 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 230 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Nankee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for April 14 was 156 tons."

A DEMAND FOR TEA FROM U. S. MERCHANTS

Scarcity of Ships May Affect The Coming Year's Trade

On the prospect of this year's tea trade, a Shizuoka correspondent writes that the new tea has already appeared in the market. It is expected that the foreign buyers will arrive to the city shortly. The American market is said to be in brisk demand as the old stock of better quality is now found to be scarce. Because of this situation, about 80 refiners have increased their facilities to meet the demand which is anticipated.

As to the prospect for this year's crop, it is reported that the cold weather and late frost which covered the whole of the Shizuoka prefecture on March 25 and 26 last month damaged to a more or less degree the early tea, especially the crop in the southern part of the province, but the damage was to a very limitel extent. It is true that the prosperity in last year's trade has caused planters to pick late leaves and this to a certain extent weakened the plants in general. But the plants have now recovered strength and it is generally expected that this year's production will be greater by about 20 per cent. than last.

Taught by the expreience last year that the most profitable tea was the production of the secondary quality refined by machinery, there has been a decided increase in the employment of machinery for the present year. Even the producers in the seven villages of Kawane-gun, who had been refraining from the use of machinery in order to maintain the quality at high level, have now found themselves unable to maintain their resolution and have removed the restriction. Thus, the use of machinery for refining is to be prevalent this year, and this has resulted in many planters selling raw leaves to refiners. Last year, the first leaves were quoted at about 50 sen per *kamme*, but this year none is willing to sell under 60 sen, per *kamme*, and planters are said to have signed contracts for supplying raw sprouts at 70 sen. It is questioned as to whether the refining of such dear leaves will give any profit to the refiners or not. That depends entirely upon the situation in the United States.

As to the situation in the United States, it is not certain how much stock is remaining there, but the fact that the prices there have of late been on the up grade show that there is not much congestion of stock in the market. The scarcity of ships is the same this year as was the case last year, and it can easily be imagined that the importation of China tea or Ceyon tea will greatly be barred due to this cause. Then it is evident that the Japanese tea of secondary quality will be in brisk demaind this year. According to an expect view, the American public does not like the secondary quality of tea, but the merchants perfer this quality because of the better profit than the first class.

Thus, tea of secondary quality has risen in price by 50 per cent. over that of last year and it is expected that this year will also see a much greater trade in the second class tea than in the first. The only concern for the producers as well as for the exporters is the scarcity of ships and the enormous rise in freight rates.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Servict

London, April 14.—Today's metal prices are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	125	10	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	137	0	0
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	35	7	6
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	0	33	9
Standard Tin (Cash)	200	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	95	0	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	198	10	0

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Servict

London, April 14.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 3s. 2¼d. to 3s. 2½d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 3s. 2¼d. to 3s. 2½d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Steady.

Last Quotation, London, April 13:

Spot: 3s. 3¼d. to 3s. 2¼d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 2¼d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Very little demand.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, April 14.—Today's rates and prices are as follows:—

Consols 2½% for a-c	£ 57¼
Cheques on London at Paris	Fcs. 28.91
Bar Silver Spot	30⅛d.
Egyptian Cotton Brown	11.04d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton	5.75d.
Mid-Americans Cotton	7.78d.
Plantation Rubber May-June	3s. 3d. to 3s. 2¾d. Done.
Indian Tea	10¾d.
Ceylon Tea	11d.

Pure Food Easter Eggs

Sullivan's Fine Candies,

No. 11, Nanking Road.

LEAKING ROOFS ARE NOT ASSETS

All Ordinary Roofs Are Liable To Leak

Make Your Roof Water-Proof And An ASSET

"TOCOSEAL" will do it

ASK

Marques, Chang & Pereira Co.

128a Szechuen Road, Shanghai

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA.

FOR

Tropical Paint & Oil Co.

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

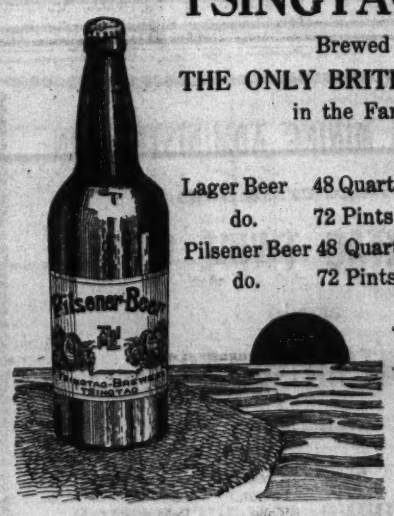
TSINGTAO BEER

Brewed by

THE ONLY BRITISH BREWERY

in the Far East

		Per Case	Allowance for empty Bottles	Nett
Lager Beer	48 Quarts	$11.00	$1.20	$9.80
do.	72 Pints	11.50	1.80	9.70
Pilsener Beer	48 Quarts	12.50	1.20	11.30
do.	72 Pints	13.00	1.80	11.20



J. C. THOMSON, Acting Agent, Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd., 4b, Peking Road. Tel. 1651.

SELLING AGENTS:

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

4, FOOCHOW ROAD. 'PHONE 16.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For April 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th

"The Exploits of Elaine"

THE GREAT MYSTERY FILM SERIAL

Tomorrow Night

Showing 1st and 2nd Episodes, Entitled:

"THE CLUTCHING HAND"

and

"THE TWILIGHT SLEEP"

in four reels

Miss Pearl White, as "Elaine," The Heroine

Amazing Detective Novel and Motion Picture Drama

Introducing: Miss Pearl White, Arnold Daly and "Craig Kennedy"

Written by Arthur B. Reeve, The Well-known Novelist.

Dramatized into a Photo-Play by Charles Goddard, author of "The Perils of Pauline."

Cast of Leading Characters in the Motion Picture Reproduction by the famous Pathe Players.

Elaine Dodge ..... *Miss Pearl White.*
Craig Kennedy ..... *Mr. Arnold Daly.*
Harry Bennett ..... ,, *Sheldon Lewis.*

INTRODUCTION

For several weeks prior to the opening of our story, Taylor Dodge, millionaire President of the Consolidated Mutual Insurance Company, has been advertising in The News of the World, offering a huge reward for information as to the indentity of "THE CLUTCHING HAND."

This master criminal's peculiar form of persecution has been to mysteriously slay a number of Dodge's wealthiest clients, a process which is slowly and surely ruining the millionaire.

At last Dodge's efforts are rewarded. A clue comes into his possession, and the arrest of "THE CLUTCHING HAND" seems only a matter of a few hours, when Dodge himself is murdered by "The Clutching Hand." Craig Kennedy undertakes to track the criminal.

Two Complete Episodes, in Novel form (illustrated), will appear in THE CHINA PRESS every Sunday

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

Depicting latest events of interest

"THE PASSING OF MOTHER-IN-LAW"

Comic play by Andre Deed

"BLACKY'S ADVENTURES"

By the celebrated Cartoonist Bray

"THE AVENGING DENTIST"

A Two-Part Comedy featuring Billie Ritchie

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme For April 14th, 15th and 16th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"A Rose Among the Briars"

A Three-Part Pathe-colored Play, Produced by Balboa Company, Featuring Jackie Saunders

Russian-Polish Ballet Company

Presenting National Dances, Apache Dance, Gipsy Dance, also the famous Don Cossacks' Camp Dance.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE Depicting latest events of interest

"GIRL AT THE THROTTLE" Hazards of Helen Railroad Series

"BILLY BOY'S VICTIM" Featuring Little Bobby

"WIFFLES IN A MUSICAL VEIN" M. Prince in the Leading Role

"SAFETY FIRST" A Splendid Starlight Comedy.

LYCEUM THEATRE

SHANGHAI

For A Short Season Only

Commencing Wednesday, April 19th

Maurice E. Bandmann

PRESENTS

The New Bandmann Opera & Comedy Co.

Wednesday and Thursday, April 19th & 20th
For the First Time in Shanghai
"TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
(Still running at the Gaiety, Theatre London)

Saturday, April 22nd
For the First Time in Shanghai
"THE CINEMA STAR"
(The Great Shaftesbury Theatre Success)

Monday and Tuesday, April 24th and 25th
For the First Time in Shanghai
"GRUMPY"
(Cyril Maude's Great Triumph)

Wednesday, April 26th
"THE CINEMA STAR"

Thursday and Friday, April 27th and 28th
For the First Time in Shanghai
"BETTY"
(From Daly's Theatre, London)

Saturday, April 29th
For the First Time in Shanghai
"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN"
(A fitting Successor to "Step This Way.")

Plans now open at MOUTRIE'S for the First Six Performances,

Prices of Admission....$3, $2 & $1.

Commencing 9.15 p.m. sharp

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME

For Sunday and Matinee.

"THE BLACK BOX"

15th Episode. Two Parts.

"NINA OF THE THEATRE" A Stirring Drama Two Parts.

Also Keystone and other Comedies

NEW PROGRAMME For Monday Night, 17th April

"CONFEDERATES IN CRIME" A Very Interesting Detective Picture. In Two Parts.

"CHARLIE'S ELOPEMENT" A Two Reel Charlie Chaplin Comedy; also Keystone and other Comic Pictures.

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

Friday, April 14th & till Monday, 17th

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

"Famous Battles of Napoleon"

four parts

An Historic Picture Filled with Human Quality Enacted on the Indentical Battle-fields. 10,000 Soldiers and 3,000 Horses Took Part in the Production of this Film, which is Admitted to be a Real Historical Masterpiece.

MISS HELEN GALARDI

In New Songs

and

The Three Delroys

Comedy Fire Jugglers

Popular Cinema Prices

SEE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

"SPARTACUS"

In Six Interesting Acts

The Greatest Historical Photo-drama Ever Presented to the Shanghai Public.

A Mammoth Spectacle employing thousands of people in the making. A twin sister to "Quo Vadis?" Contains the largest arena scenes in pictures. A story of ancient Rome.

Popular Cinema Prices.

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*
A. W. Burkill — E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S.
L. Midwood — H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming — Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson — O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper — J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce
K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same t andersigned, c/o Sun Insurance office.

D. V. WAHOSTROOHT, *Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasur*

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date.	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Apr. 20	P.M	Seattle	Mexico Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
" 21	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
" 21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
" 21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
" 23	...	New York	Netherby Hall	Br.	Jinks	S. Tomes
" 28	5.00*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Horri	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.
May 1	10.00*	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
" 5		San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Abernethy	Dollar Co.
" 9	P.M	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. T. Co.
" 11		Seattle	Canada Maru	Jap.	Hori	A. T. Co.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
" 20		San Francisco	Floridian	Br.		Dodwell
" 21	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
" 21		Seattle	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
June 3	P.M	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
" 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N Y K
" 9	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C P O S
" 13	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N Y K
" 16	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Sept. 1	P.M	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Apr 18	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap.	Saito	N.Y.K.
" 20	noon	Moji, Kobe	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
" 21	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus	Heikel	R. V. F.
" 21	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
" 23	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Perthes	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
" 28	P. M.	Moji, Kobe	Montcalm	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.
May 7	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Shimidzu	N. Y. K.
" 9	P.M	Nagasaki, Kobe	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. T. Co.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Apr 17	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
" 19	10.30*	London via Cape	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
" 26	D.L.	London via Cape	Nelcus	Br.	Maclean	B & S.
" 28	..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	Jenkens	S. Tomes
" 30	8.30*	London via Cape	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
May 1	..	Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	ollyer	P. & O.
" 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Teucer	Br.	Yarwood	B. & S.
" 4		London via Cape	Katori Maru	Jap.	Kon	N. Y. K.
" 4	D.L.	Liverpool	Ajax	Br.	McHutchon	B. & S.
" 8		Genoa, London	Marionethshire	Br.	Williamson	J. M. & Co
" 10	P.M.	Marseilles	Perthes	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
" 14	..	London via Cape	Kaga Maru	Jap.		N.Y.K.
" 15	..	Marseilles, London	Sankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
" 16	P.M.	London via Ports	Glenlffer	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line
" 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Cordillere	Fr.	Mages	Cie M. M.
" 28	..	London via Cape	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Shimidzu	N. Y. K.
" 29	..	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Ellington	P. & O.
June 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
" 13	..	Marseilles, London	Malta	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
" 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Apr 16	7.00*	Amoy	Holhow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
" 16	7.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
" 17	0.00*	Wuhu, Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	Martin	B. & S.
" 17	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 17	P.M	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 18	9.00*	Amoy, Swatow.	Kashing	Br.	Byers	B. & S.
" 18	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Esang	Br.	Baker	J. M. & Co.
" 18		Takao, Formosa	Keelung Maru	Jap.	Saito	N K K
" 18	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
" 18	9.00*	Wakamatsu	Ningpo	Br.	McCulloch	B. & S.
" 19	noon	Swatow	Chihli	Br.	Lloyd	B. & S.
" 19	noon	Wuhu, Canton	Pakhoi	Br.	Tucker	B. & S.
" 20	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Mesthrel	B. & S.
" 21	P.M.	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. T. Co
" 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
" 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Annui	Br.	Eady	B. & S.
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Apr 16	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N.Co
" 16	noon	Taingtao	Risai Maru	Jap.	Imazato	S. M. R.
" 16	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenlffer	Fr.	McGregor	Glen Line
" 18	11.00*	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	atoh	S. M. R.
" 19	noon	Chefoo, Newchwang	Hunan	Br.	Macdonald	B. & S.
" 19	noon	Antung	Chungking	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
" 21	12.30	Taingtao, Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
" 21	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus	Heikel	Rus. V. F.
" 22	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	McIlwain	J.M.S.N.Co.
" 17	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
" 17	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	Carlson	C.M.S.N.Co
" 17	M.N.	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
" 18	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S.N Co
" 19	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
" 20	M.N	do	Talea Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
" 20	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	J.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	M.N	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
" 22	M.N.	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
" 22	M.N.	do	Ningkin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S
" 24	M.N.	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
" 26	M.N.	do	Taehang Maru	Jap.	Hosokawa	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Apr 15	Ningpo	Kiangtsao	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 15	Hongkong	Yingchow	1049	Br.	Jones	B. & S.	W T W
Apr 15	Taingtao	Risai Maru	411	Jap.	Imazato	S.M.R.	W W
Apr 15	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 15	Japan	Nichiren Maru	1241	Jap.	Suzuki	N. Y. K.	
Apr 15	Hankow	Kutwo	1227	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Apr 15	Japan	Nagoya	4250	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.	
Apr 15	Japan	Omi Maru	2501	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Apr 15	Japan	Chikusen Maru	2578	Jap.	Yasuhara	N. Y. K.	
Apr 15	N'chwang	Feicbing	980	Chi.	Baines	C.M.S N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 15	Hankow	Kiangyu	1590	Chi.	Carlson	C.M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 15	Hankow	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.	L P D W
Apr 15	C'wangtao	Astrachan	1511	Rus.	Grosberg	K M A	
Apr 15	New York	Indrakuala	3607	Br.	Smith	B. & S	
Apr 15	Vancouver	Montcalm	3963	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.	O W S B

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr 15	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
" 15	Hankow, etc.	Sutwo	1785	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
" 15	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	1430	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
" 15	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
" 15	Hankow, etc.	Whasheng	711	Chi.	Grainger	C.S.S. Co.
" 15	Amoy Swatow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Ross	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	1424	Br.	Holmwood	J. M. & Co
" 15	Japan	Yamashiro M.	2580	Jap.	Suzuki	N. Y. K.
" 15	Hongkong	Shidzuoka Maru	6189	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
" 15	Chinwangtao	Atsuta Maru	1847	Jap.	Onodera	K.M.A.
" 15	Ningpo	Kiangtsao	2012	Chi.	Glen	J.M.S.N.Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr 15	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang M	2078	Jap.	Scott	N K K
" 15	Hankow, etc.	Changsha	1289	Br.	Tindall	Geddes & Co
" 15	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	1590	Br.	Somerville	B. & S.
" 15	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	1221	Br.	Davies	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	Apr. 8	Cru'se	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
S N "	Apr. 11	Cruise	Eleano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Coxe
YTPDW	Mar. 21	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	200	2	30	King

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tachi Maru, Capt. Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Sunday, April 16 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pooton Wharf on Monday, April 17, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaish, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. F. Carlso, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtszepoo Wharf on 18th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Friday, April 21. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Yushun, Capt. W. G. Legge, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jeety at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, May 9. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jeety at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin, for Shanghai via Chefoo on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teucer left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi, left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Ningpo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Amoy for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Foochow for Shanghai on the 18th.

The I.-C. s.s. Chipshing left Hongkong for Weihaiwei and Tientsin on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Pehtang left Hankow on Thursday and may be expected to arrive here tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru, from Dalny and Tsingtao is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Chefoo for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Silk carried by N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru, which sailed hence on March 12, arrived at New York via The Great Northern Railway on the 5th instant, at 11 a.m."

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ningchow left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on April 13.

The P. and O. s.s. Namur, with the London mail of March 9 left Hongkong yesterday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on Tuesday morning, April 18, she brings 4648 bales of Bombay yarn, and 3964 bales of Bombay cotton.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Swatow for Shanghai on Friday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Volund (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.'s s.s. Empress of Japan, sailed from Yokohama at 2 p.m. on Friday, April 14, and is expected to arrive at Vancouver, B.C. on Wednesday, April 26.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. & O s.s. Nagoya will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

14.—The barometer reads still rather low as a rule all over the Chinese continent. Anticyclone over Korea and the sea of Japan. Overcast and rainy weather in the central district.

15.—Fog and drizzle with cold N.-N.-E. winds in our regions.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, April 15, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm.....	760 65	762,07
" " inches	29 95	30,00
Variation n m. for 24 h ..	-3.45	-3.24
Variation n m. for 12 h ..	-2.22	-0.48
Wind { Direction	NNE	NNE
Wind { Kilom per hour ...	14	20
Wind { Miles	8.7	12.4
Temperature { Cen	9°4	10°4
Temperature { Fahr.....	4,89	5.07
Humidity: co	98	98
Nebulosity: 5-10.....	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfallinches	—	—

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings
Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Asia . ..	April	21
Montcalm	"	28
Empress of Russia ..	May	19
Empress of Japan....	June	3
Empress of Asia	"	16
Montcalm	July	1
Empress of Russia ..	"	14
Empress of Japan....	July	29
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11
Empress of Russia ..	Sept.	9
Montcalm	"	15

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
L. E. N. RYAN,
Agent.
Telephone 1668

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

T.K.K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May	9
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June	3
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	21
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug.	18

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Apr.	28
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May	23
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July.	11
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug.	8
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept.	26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	2
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	30
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept.	16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Agents.
Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

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Pacific Service
PROPOSED SAILINGS
S. S. Bessie Dollar . . . . . About May 5th
Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma. Portland and Vancouver.
Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.
For further information as to freight rates, apply to
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
Telephone 2331.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
Have Regular Sailings to
CHINWANGTAO TWICE WEEKLY
and to
TIENTSIN DIRECT
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agent.
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
1, Jinkee Road Telephone 319
(Tickets Interchangeable With All Local Companies)

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co. Ltd
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APRIL 21, JUNE 26, SEPT. 1.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 12 AUG. 18
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
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Our Representative Calls on Request.

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Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality

6724

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW
杭州西湖新新旅館

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.
TUNG SIH-KUNG,
Manager.
Telephone No. 591. 792

For Sale by Auction

The Steam Tug "Peiho" as she now lies alongside the Hotung Bund, Tientsin. The particulars of this Tug are as follows:—

Length over-all ... 99' 3"
Beam moulded .... 17' 11"
Depth moulded .... 12' 6"
Working Pressure .. 90 lbs.
Gross Tonnage Tons 137.12
C. Metres 388.05

The sale will take place on Saturday, the 29th April, 1916, at the Offices of the Undersigned, at 12 noon.

WILLIAM FORBES & CO.
Victoria Road,
Tientsin.
9188

OWING to the great increase in the cost of raw silk, all silk fabrics have advanced in price, but our

Pure Silk Sport or **Sweater Coats**

are still being sold at the following prices:—

With Sash . . . . $29.00 Carriage Paid
With Sash and Collar . $33.50 ,, ,,

All Sizes and All Colors

CASH WITH ORDER

Delivered in Shanghai in two weeks from receipt of order

Arthur and Bond
Specialists in Ladies' Wear
YOKOHAMA.

Classified Advertisements

HOUSES TO LET

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st, 1916. Apply at No. 75, Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169. 9448-A-16

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st, 1916. Apply at No. 75, Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169. 9276

GARAGES TO LET

GARAGE to let, at 77, Route Vallon, with electric light, water, telephone, taxes, and servants' quarters. Tls. 10 per month. Apply on premises. 9275

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited. 9277

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited. 9278

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

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Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
6872 Secretary

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

MEDICAL

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SHANGHAI.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,
No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

	Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Peking-Mukden line	Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
	9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
	Mond. & Thursd.						
	4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
	4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
						Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
	5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40		2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		149	dep. Tochow dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu dep	6.30	9.00
7			221		8	
7.30	23.01			dep. Tsinanfu arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28		266	dep. Taianfu dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49		319	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59			dep. Yenchowfu arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55		378	dep. Lincheng dep.	22.40	10.02
17.46	9.03		421	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	19.35	7.40
9					10	
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		523	arr. Pengpu dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28			dep. Pengpu arr.	14.42	14.13
18.02	17.07		6 1	dep. Chuchow dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		6 2	arr. Pukow dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
23.00	23.00		0	dep. Nanking Ferry Shanghai arr.	7.05	
7.00	7.10		193	dep. Nanking Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
				arr. Shanghai Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.		1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nan-siang..	.. ..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.05	6.00	
Kunshan	.. ..	8.51		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW ..	arr	9.40		11.34	12.42	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
	dep	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH ..	arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
	dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
	dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG ..	arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
	dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG	arr.	1.25	8.58	4.14		5.51			5.14
	dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING	.. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.		2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry	..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING	..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG..	arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.40	0.48
	dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.50	1.00
TANYANG ..	arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
	dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW	arr.	10.47			12.42	4.09		8.09	2.53
	dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.14
WUSIH ..	arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
	dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW ..	arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
	dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan ..	.. ..	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang ..	.. ..	2.33	9.19	11.30	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH	..arr.	2.56	9.45	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2 40	4.10	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8 4"
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1 45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.5.

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.40
Sung Kiang..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58	
Chang Ao	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang Ao		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.23	5.46
Yeh Zah..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.36
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.35	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.46	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.29
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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(Swiss Establishment)

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THE CONCERNED

To sell within their salesroom at

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ON

Tuesday, the 18th inst.,

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room Suites, Bed Room Suites, Centre Table, Book-cases, Roll-Top Desks, Office Chair, Single and Double Office Files, Ladies' Desks, Jardinieres, Silver Cabinets, Brass Fenders, Coal Scuttles, Fancy Vases, and a few lots of E. P. Ware, etc., etc., etc.

ALSO

A Small Lot of Embroidered Silks

NOW ON VIEW.

NOTICE & THANKS

In thanking the Shanghai public for their kind patronage of our Summer Bazaar we beg to inform them that we do

Business as Usual

at

128, North Soochow Road

(2 doors from General Hospital)

The s. s "Teucer" has just brought us a splendid assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods

which we

Retail at Wholesale Prices

H. G. HILL & CO.

'Phone 2240

FOR SALE

If you have an old **SEWING MACHINE of any make,** and wish to buy a new one, we will make you a liberal allowance for it.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Sales Department,

'Phone 2736. P.474, Nanking Road, and 2:a, Haining Road.

9444

The Shanghai Bon Marche

17, Nanking Road

CLOSING

UP

BUSINESS SALE

Gents.' New Straw Hats

at

HALF PRICE

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of Messrs. SCOTT, HARDING & Co., 6, Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 27th April, 1916, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th April to the 27th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors

GEO. R. WINGROVE,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 11th April, 1916.

9381

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER 皮象 PILSENER 酒牌 ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

The Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 26th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. N. TRUMAN & Co.

Secretaries & Managers.

Shanghai, 12th April, 1916.

9405

5½% Russian Internal Short Termed Loan of 1916

FOR

Rbls. 2,000,000,000

SUBCRIPTION to the above loan will be opened in Russia from the 28th of March till the 5th of May inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan is redeemable at par on the 1st February, 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan runs from the 1st-14th of February, it must be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Shanghai and its Branches in China and Japan are ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZIERSKI,

Manager.

9189

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Get Ready for Winter

The one best way to get results from your storage battery this winter is to let us tell you how. Come in any time.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

ZUNG LEE & SONS

(W. Z. Zee & Sons—Est. 1895)

New and Large Stocks of

ROUND, FLAT AND SQUARE STEEL BARS

Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private.

Broadway

(Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai.)

Tel. Address "Zunglee, Shanghai"

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT, OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

THE GREAT AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC OF THE VERY BEST, BOTH IN COMFORT AND AT TABLE

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

For Liberal Conditions and Moderate Rates Apply To

Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company

Shanghai Branch Office: 8b, Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

C. G. O. Enklaar, Manager.

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR? WEST 1090.? ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 19th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

9266

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8883

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited

THE public are hereby notified that from today all transfer deeds for shares in the above Company will bear the following stamp on the back which must be signed by the transferee. Existing transfer deeds can be stamped at the Company's office on application.

"I, the within-named Transferee, hereby declare that I am not a Subject of a State at War with His Majesty and have not acquired the within-mentioned shares for the benefit of such a subject, within the meaning of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916.

Signature....."

Shanghai, 15th April, 1916.

By Order of the Local Board,

ILBERT & CO., LTD.,

Local Secretaries.

9439

NOTICE

Damaged cargo ex S.S. "China" will be surveyed on Monday, April 17th, at China Merchants Lower Wharf, between 10 and 11 a.m. No claims for damaged cargo will be recognized unless exception is obtained on the above date.

China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.,

G. J. PETROCELLI,

Agent.

9437

H. G. WALKER

1-A, Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals, and Commodities.

WILL BUY

Antimony, Zinc, Lead and Tungsten Ores.

WILL SELL

Quicksilver Rosin
Red Phosphorus.
Caustic Soda

9355

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

I have this day handed over charge of the Company's interests at Shanghai to Mr. L. E. N. Ryan.

H. THOMAS,

Acting Agent.

I have this day taken charge of the Shanghai Agency of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

L. E. N. RYAN,

Agent.

Shanghai, 11th April, 1916.

9396

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a, JINKEE ROAD!

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482

9408

TO LET, large, well-furnished rooms, verandah and bathrooms attached, excellent cuisine, moderate price. No. 1, Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

9264

TO LET, furnished flat, consisting of one large bedroom, dining-room, bathroom and kitchen attached, in Range Road. Light included. Married couple preferred. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

9433-A-18

TO LET, immediately, 7 Monkham's Terrace, off Wayside Road, house of 4 furnished rooms, 40 taels month. Tewksbury, 5, Quinsan Gardens.

9435-A-18

KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.

9080-A-17

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, in exceptionally cool house, 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

9351

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE or flat, of three to six rooms, wanted by married couple. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

9440-A-19

WANTED, furnished flat with kitchen, 2-3 rooms; Central district preferred. Apply to Box 110, THE CHINA PRESS.

9443-A-19

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: Boy-coolie at once. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

9449-A-16

WANTED a lady steno-typist, by a commercial house. Please apply to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS, stating particulars.

9429-A-16

WANTED, an experienced Chinese bookkeeper and expert typewriter, having first-class knowledge of English. Must be able to furnish guarantee. Wages $150 per month. Apply to Box 90, THE CHINA PRESS.

9401-A-18

WANTED, experienced Chinese bookkeeper and first-class typewriter. A good knowledge of English is essential. Good wages. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.

9388-A-18

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9261

SITUATIONS WANTED

GOOD SITUATION wanted for a first-class cook. Employer leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

9450-A-19

WANTED, position by a young lady, as typist. Willing to assist generally. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.

9442-A-19

A BRITISH salesman is open to handle attractive proposition upon salary and commission. Wide experience in London, United States and Canada. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

9445-A-19

AMERICAN, long resident Shanghai, shortly returning to the States, desires connection with capable firms re export to San Francisco and beyond. Communications to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.

9422-A-16

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Densmore Typewright; special B. camera, ¼-plate, by Newman and Guardia, fitted with Zeiss Pretar lens and accessories. Reasonable offer. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

9426-A-15

FOR SALE, thoroughbred fox terrier pups. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.

9441-A-19

WANTED, thoroughbred young bull-dog or cocker spaniel, for Hankow. Send photo, pedigree and price to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

9436-A-21

FOR SALE, bronze reversible propellor outfit; 16 inches, 6 feet Tobin bronze shaft, etc. Apply to Box 96, THE CHINA PRESS.

9421-A-16

WANTED Second-hand Kodak, or other camera; quarter plate, film; state full particulars. Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

9430-A-16

FOR SALE, 22 cal. Remington rifle, also 30 cal. Mauser shells. Inquire N. A. Davis, Astor House.

9427-A-20

WANTED. I wish to purchase, or to lease, one sail-houseboat, shallow draught, with spacious cabin. Give particulars and price, and state where the boat may be seen. Apply to Box 112, THE CHINA PRESS.

9446-A-16

FOR SALE, one roll-top American writing desk, nearly new: one Smith-Premier typewriter (Number 2), in very good condition. Apply Astor House Hotel, 85.

8447-A-19

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson, Foochow.

8886

FOR SALE or lease, 70 mow of land, filled and bunded, Pootung side, suitable site for godowns or Mills. For particulars apply to Sidney J. Powell, 13a, Canton Road.

9418

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11

Smart People by Noted Artists No. 4

MRS. THOMAS F. SHEVELIN

From Portraits by Arthur Halmi

PHOTOS BY HAGELSTEIN BROS. NEW YORK

READ It Here Now--Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Introducing **Miss Pearl White, Arnold Daly and "Craig Kennedy"**

The Famous Scientfic Detective of Fiction

Written by Arthur B. Reeve

The Well-Known Novelist and the Creator of the "Craig Kennedy" Stories

Dramatized Into a Photo-Play by Chas. Goddard

Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

CHAPTER I.

The Clutching Hand

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"THERE must be something new in order to catch criminals nowadays. The old methods are all right—as far as they go. But while we have been using them criminals have kept pace with modern science."

Craig Kennedy laid down his newspaper and filled his pipe with my tobacco. In college we had roomed together, had shared everything, even poverty, and now that Craig was a professor of chemistry in charge of the laboratory at the university and I had a sort of roving commission on the staff of the Star, we had continued our arrangement. Prosperity found us in a rather neat bachelor apartment on the Heights, not far from the university.

"It has always seemed strange to me," he went on slowly, "that no one has ever endowed a professorship in criminal science in any of the large colleges."

I tossed aside my own paper and retrieved the tobacco.

"Why should there be a chair in criminal science?" I replied argumentatively, settling back in my chair. "I've done my turn at police headquarters reporting, and I can tell you, Craig, it's no place for a college professor. Crime is—just crime. And as for dealing with it the great detective is born and bred to it.

"You must remember, Walter," he pursued, warming up to his subject, which had evidently been on his mind for some time, "that it's only within the last ten years or so that we have had the really practical college professor who could do it. The silk-stockinged variety is out of date now. Today we have professors of everything—why not professors of crime science?"

Still, as I shook my head dubiously, he hastened to clinch his point. "Colleges have got down to solving the hard facts of life nowadays—pretty nearly all, except one. They still treat crime in the old way, study its statistics and pore over its causes and the theories of how it can be prevented and punished. But as for running down the criminal himself, scientifically, relentlessly—bah, we haven't made enough progress to mention since the hammer and tongs method of your sainted Byrnes."

"Doubtless you will write a brochure on this most interesting subject," I suggested, "and let it go at that."

"No, I am serious," he replied, determined for some reason or other to make a convert of me. "I mean exactly what I say. I am going to apply science to the detection of crime the same sort of methods by which we trace out the presence of a mysterious chemical or track down a deadly germ. And before I have gone far I am going to enlist Walter Jameson as an aide. I think I shall need you in my business."

"How do I come in?" I asked.

"Well, for one thing, you will get a 'scoop,' a 'beat'—whatever you call it in that newspaper jargon of yours."

Kennedy, during the previous year, had travelled much, especially in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, where he had studied the amazing growth abroad of the new criminal science. Already I knew something by hearsay, of the men he had seen—Gross, Lacassagne, Reiss and the immortal Bertillon.

And so it was that we formed this strange new partnership in crime science that has existed ever since.

The Murder of Banker Fletcher

"JAMESON, here's a story I wish you'd follow up," remarked the managing editor of the Star to me one evening I had turned in an assignment of the late afternoon.

He handed me a clipping from the evening edition of the Star, and I quickly ran my eye over it.

"Here's this murder of Fetcher, the retired banker and trustee of the university," he explained. "Not a clue—except a warning letter signed with this mysterious clutching fist. Last week it was the robbery of the Haxworth jewels and the killing of old Haxworth. Again the curious sign of the hand. Then there was the dastardly attempt on Sherburne, the steel magnate. Not a trace of the assailant, except this same clutching fist. So it has gone, Jameson—the most alarming and inexplicable [illegible] of murders that has ever happened in this country, and nothing but this uncanny hand to trace them by."

The editor paused a moment, and then exclaimed: "Why, this fellow seems to take a diabolical—I might almost say pathological—pleasure in crimes of violence, reverge, avarice and self-protection. Sometimes it seems as if he delights in the pure devilery of the thing. It is weiltry of the thing. It is weird."

He leaned over and spoke in a low, tense tone. "Strangest of all, the tip has just come to us that Fletcher, Haxworth, Sherburne and all the rest of these wealthy men were insured in the Consolidated Mutual Life. Now, Jameson, I want you to find Taylor Dodge, the president, and interview him. Get what you can at any cost."

Dodge, I discovered over the telephone, was not at home, nor at any of the clubs to which he belonged. Late though it was, I concluded that he was at his office. No amount of persuasion could get me past the door, and, though I found out later, and shall tell soon what was going on there, I determined, about 9 o'clock, that the best way to get at Dodge was to go to his house on Fifth Avenue, if I had to camp on his front doorstep until morning. I rang the bell of the splendid, though not very modern, Dodge residence. An English butler, with a nose that must have been his fortune, opened the door and gravely informed me that Mr. Dodge was not at home, but was expected at any moment.

Once in, I was not going lightly to give up that advantage. I bethought myself of his daughter, Elaine, one of the most popular debutantes of the season, and sent in my card to her, on a chance of interesting her and seeing her father, writing on the botton of the card, "Would like to interview Mr. Dodge regarding Clutching Hand."

Elaine Dodge was both the ingenue and the athlete—the thoroughly modern type of girl—equally at home with tennis and tango, table talk and tea. Vivacious eyes that hinted at a stunning amber brown sparkled beneath masses of the most wonderful auburn hair. Her pearly teeth, when she smiled, were marvellous. And she smiled often, for life to her seemed a continuous film of enjoyment.

Near her I recognized from his pictures Harry Dennett, the rising young corporation lawyer, a mighty good looking fellow, with an affable, pleasing way about him, perhaps thirty-five years old or so, but already prominent and quite friendly with Dodge.

"Miss Dodge," I pleaded, bowing as if I had known them all my life, "I've been trying to find your father all the evening. It's very important."

She laughed, "You are a very brave young man," she rippled, with a roguish look at Bennett's discomfiture over the interruption of the tete-a-tete.

There was a note of seriousness in it, too, that made me ask quickly "Why?"

The smile flitted from her face, and in its place came a frank earnest expression, which I later learned to like and respect very much. "My father has declared he will eat the very next reporter who tries to interview him here," she answered.

I was about to prolong the waiting time by some jolly about such a stunning girl not having by any possibility such a cannibal of a parent, when the rattle of the changing gears of a car outside told of the approach of a limousine.

The big front door opened and Elain flung herself in the arms of an elderly, stern-faced, gray-haired men. "Why, dad," she cried, "where have you been? I missed you so much at dinner. I'll be so glad when this terrible business gets cleared up. Tell me. What is on your mind? What is it that worries you now?"

I noticed then that Dodge seemed wrought up and a bit unnerved, for he sank rather heavily into a chair, brushed his face with his handkerchief and breathed heavily. Elaine hovered over him solicitously, repeating her question.

With a mighty effort he seemed to get himself together. He rose and turned to Bennett.

"Harry," he exclaimed, "I've got the Clutching Hand!"

The two men stared at each other.

"Yes," continued Dodge, "I've found out how to trace it, and tomorrow I am going to set the alarms of the city at rest by exposing"——

Just then Dodge caught sight of me. For the moment I thought perhaps he was going to fulfil his threat.

"Who the devil—why didn't you tell me a reporter was here, Jennings?" he sputtered indignantly, pointing toward the door.

Argument, entreaty, were of no avail. He stamped crustily into the library, taking Bennett with him and leaving me with Elaine. Inside I could hear them talking, and managed to catch enough to piece together the story. I wanted to stay, but Elaine, smiling at my enthusiasm, shook her head and held out her hand in one of her frank, straight-arm handshakes. There was nothing to do but go.

I hurried back to the Star to write my story in time to catch the last morning edition.

Meanwhile, if I may anticipate my story I must tell of what we later learned had happened to Dodge so completely to upset him.

Ever since the Consolidated Mutual had been hit by the murders he had had many lines out in the hope of enmeshing the perpetrator. That night, as I found out the next day, he had at last heard of a clue. One of the company's detectives had brought in a red-handed, lame, partly paralyzed crook, who enjoyed the expressive monniker of "Limpy Red." "Limpy Red" was a gunman of some renown, evil faced and, having nothing much to lose, desperate. Whoever the master criminal of the clutching hand might have been, he had seen fit to employ "Limpy," but had not taken the precaution of getting rid of him soon enough when he was through.

Therefore Limpy had a grievance, and now descended under pressure to the low level of snitching to Dodge in his office.

"No, Governor," the trembling wretch said as he handed over a grimy envelope, "I ain't never seen his face—but here is directions how to find his hangout."

As Limpy ambled out he turned to Dodge, quivering at the enormity of his unpardonable sin in gangland. "For God's sake, Governor," he implored, "don't let on how you found out!"

And yet Limpy Red had scarcely left with his promise not to tell, when Dodge, happening to turn over some papers, came upon an envelope left on his own desk, bearing that mysterious clutching hand.

He tore it open, and read in amazement:

"Destroy Limpy Red's instructions within the next hour."

Dodge gazed about in wonder. This thing was getting on his nerves. He determined to go home and rest.

Outside the house, as he left his car, pasted over the monogram on the door, he had found another note, with the same weired mark and the single word:

"Remember"

Much of this I had alreay gathered from what I overheard Dodge telling Bennett as they entered the library. Some also I have pieced together from the story of a servant who overheard.

At any rate, in spite of the pleadings of young Bennett Dodge refused to take warning. Into the safe in his beautifully fitted library he deposited Limpy's document in an envelope containing all the correspondence that had led up to the final step in the discovery.

It was late in the evening when I returned to our apartment and, not finding Kennedy there, knew that I would discover him at the laboratory.

"Craig," I cried, as I burst in on him, "I've got a case for you—greater than any ever before."

Kennedy looked up calmly from the ruck of scientific instruments that surrounded him—test tubes, beakers, carefully labelled bottles.

"Indeed?" he remarked, coolly going back to the reaction.

"Yes," I cried. "It is a scientific criminal who seems to leave no clues."

Still gazing at me keenly, he added: "Yes, I already knew there was such a man at large. I have been called in on that Fletcher case—he was a trustee of the university, you know."

"Taylor Dodge," I blurted out, "has the man!"

Kennedy fairly jumped as I repeated the news.

"How long has he known?" he demanded eagerly.

"Perhaps three or four hours," I hazarded.

Kennedy gazed at me fixedly.

"Then Taylor Dodge is dead!" he exclaimed, throwing off his acid-stained laboratory coat, which had once been a smoking jacket, and hurrying into his street clothes.

"Impossible!" I ejaculated.

Kennedy paid no attention to the objection. "Come, Walter," he urged. "We must hurry before the trail gets cold."

There was something positively uncanny about Kennedy's assurance. I doubted—yet I feared.

It was well past the middle of the night when we pulled up in a night-hawk taxicab before the Dodge house, mounted the steps and rang the bell.

"Where is Mr. Dodge?" asked Kennedy. "Is he all right?"

"Of course he is—in bed," replied the butler.

Just then we heard a faint cry, like nothing exactly human. Or was it our heightened imagination, under the spell of the darkness?

"Listen!" cautioned Kennedy.

We did, standing there now in the hall. Kennedy was the only one of us who was cool. Jennings's face blanched, then he turned tremblingly and went down to the library door, whence the sounds had seemed to come.

He called, but there was no answer. He turned the knob and opened the door. The Dodge library was a large room. In the center stood a big flat-topped desk of heavy mahogany. It was brilliantly lighted.

At one end of the desk was a telephone. Taylor Dodge was lying on the floor at that end of the desk—perfectly rigid—his face distorted—a ghastly figure. A pet dog ran over, sniffed frantically at his master's legs and suddenly began to howl dismally.

Dodge was dead!

"Help!" shouted Jennings.

Others of the servants came rushing in. There was, for the moment, the greatest excitement and confusion.

Suddenly a wild figure in flying garments flitted down the stairs and into the library, dropping beside the dead man, without seeming to notice us at all.

"Father!" shrieked a woman's voice, heart-broken. "Father! Oh—my God—he—he is dead!"

It was Elaine Dodge.

With a mighty effort, the heroic girl seemed to pull herself together.

"Jennings!" she cried, "call Mr. Bennett—immediately!"

Together, Kennedy, Elaine and myself lifted Dodge to a sofa, and Elaine's aunt, Josephine, with whom she lived, appeared on the scene, trying to quiet the sobbing girl.

Kennedy and I drew a little away, and he looked about curiously. He moved over quietly and examined the body of Dodge. When he rose his face had a peculiar look.

"Terrible!" he whispered to me. "Apparently he had been working at his accustomed place at the desk when the telephone rang. He rose and crossed over to it. See! That brought his feet on this register let into the floor. As he took the telephone receiver down a flash of light must have shot from it to his ear. It shows the characteristic electric burn."

Just then the door opened and Bennett burst in.

As he stood over the body, gazing down at it, repressing the emotion of a strong man, he turned to Elaine, and in a low voice exclaimed: "The Clutching Hand did this. I shall consecrate my life to bring this man to justice!"

He spoke tensely, and Elaine looking up into his face, as if imploring his help in her hour of need, unable to speak, merely grasped his hand.

Perhaps I can do no better than to reconstruct the crime as Kennedy later pieced these startling events together.

Long after I left, and even after Bennett left, Dodge continued working in his library, for he was known as a prodigious worker.

Had he taken the trouble, however, to pause and peer out into the moonlight that flooded the back of the house, he might have seen the figures of two stealthy crooks crouching in the half shadows of one of the cellar windows, one crook at least masked.

The masked crook held in his hands carefully the ends of two wires attached to an electric feed, and, sending his pal to keep watch outside, he entered the cellar of the Dodge house through a window whose pane they had carefully removed. As he came through the window he dragged the wires with him, and, after a moment's reconnoitering, attached them to the furnace pipe of the old-fashioned hot-air heater, where the pipe ran up through the floor to the library above. The other wire was quickly attached to the telephone where its wires entered.

Upstairs Dodge, evidently uneasy in his mind about the precious Limpy Red letter, took it from the safe along with most of the other correspondence, and, pressing a hidden spring in the wall, opened a secret panel and placed most of the important documents in this hiding place.

Downstairs the masked master criminal had already attached a voltmeter to the wires he had installed, waiting.

Just then could be heard the tinkle of Dodge's telephone, and the old man rose to answer it. As he did so he placed his foot on the iron register, his hand taking the telephone and the receiver. At that instant came a powerful electric flash. Dodge sank on the floor, clutching the instrument, electrocuted. Below, the master criminal could scarcely refrain from exclaiming with satisfaction as his voltmeter registered the powerful current that was passing.

A moment later the criminal slid silently into Dodge's room. Carefully putting on rubber gloves and avoiding touching the register, he wrenched the telephone from the grasp of the dead man, replacing it in its normal position. Only for a second did he pause to look at his victim as he destroyed the evidence of his work.

Minutes were precious. First Dodge's pockets, then his desk engaged his attention. There was left the safe.

As he approached the strong box the master criminal took two vials from his pockets. Removing a bust of Shakespeare that stood on the safe, he poured the contents of the vials in two mixed masses of powder, forming a heap on the safe, into which he inserted two magnesium wires.

He lighted them, sprang back, hiding his eyes from the light, and a blinding gush of flame lasting perhaps ten seconds poured out from the top of the safe.

It was not an explosion, but just a dazzling, intense flame that sizzled and crackled. It seemed impossible, but the glowing mass was literally sinking, sinking down into the cold steel. At last it burned through—as if the safe had been of tinder.

Without waiting a moment longer than necessary, the masked criminal advanced again and actually put his hands down through the top of the safe, pulling out a bunch of papers. Quickly he thrust them all, with just a glance, into his pocket.

Still working quickly, he took the bust of the great poet which he had removed, and placed it under the light. Next from his pocket he drew two curious stencils, as it were, which he had apparently carefully prepared. With his hands still carefully gloved, he rubbed the stencils on his hair, as if to cover them with a film of natural oils. Then he deliberately pressed them over the statue in several places. It was a peculiar action, and he seemed to fairly gloat over it when it was done and the bust returned to its place, covering the hole.

As noiselessly as he had come, he made his exit after one last malignant look at Dodge. It was now but the work of a moment to remove the wires he had placed and climb out of the window, taking them and destroying the evidence down in the cellar.

A low whistle from the masked crook, now again in the shadow, brought his pal stealthily to his side.

"It's all right," he whispered hoarsely to the man. "Now you attend to Limpy Red."

The villainous looking pal nodded and, without another word, the two made their getaway in opposite directions.

When Limpy Red, still trembling, left the office of Dodge earlier in the evening, he had repaired as fast as his shambling feet would take him to his favorite dive up on Park Row. There he might have been seen drinking with any one who came along, for Limpy had money—blood money—and the recollection of his treachery and revenge must be forgotten and celebrated.

Had the Bowery "sinkers" not got into his eyes he might have noticed among the late revellers a man who spoke to no one, but took his place nearby at the bar.

Limpy had long since reached the point of saturation, and lurching forth from his new found cronies he sought other fields of excitement. Likewise did the newcomer, who bore a strange resemblance to the look-out who had been stationed outside at the Dodge house a scant half hour before.

What happened later was only a matter of seconds. It came when the hated snitch—for gangdom hates the informer worse than anything else, dead or alive—had turned a sufficiently dark and deserted corner.

A muffled thud, a stifled groan followed as a heavy section of lead pipe wrapped in a newspaper descended on the crass skull of Limpy. The wielder of the improvised but fatal weapon permitted himself the luxury of an instant's cruel smile—then vanished into the darkness, leaving another complete job for the coroner and morgue.

It was the revenge of the Clutching Hand—swift, sure, remorseless.

And yet it had not been a night of complete success for the master criminal, as any one might have seen who could have followed his sinuous route to a place of greater safety. Unable to wait longer, he pulled the papers he had taken from the safe from his pocket. They were blank!

Kennedy had turned from his futile examination for marks on the telephone. There stood the safe, a moderate sized strong box, but of a modern type. He tried the door. It was locked. There was not a mark on it. The combination had not been tampered with. Nor had there been any attempt to "soup" the safe.

With a quick motion he felt in his pocket as if looking for gloves. Finding none, he glanced about and seized two pieces of paper from the desk. With them, in order not to confuse any possible finger prints on the bust, he lifted it off.

I gave a gasp of surprise.

There, in the top of the safe, yawned a gaping hole, through which one could have thrust his arm!

"What is it?" we asked, crowding about him.

"Thermit," he replied laconically.

"Thermit?" I repeated.

"Yes—a compound of iron oxide and powdered aluminum, invented by a chemist at Essen, Germany. It gives a temperature of over five thousand degrees. It will eat its way through the strongest steel."

Jennings, his mouth wide open with wonder, advanced to take the bust from Kennedy.

"No—don't touch it," he waved him off, laying the bust on the desk.

Craig dusted over the surface of the bust with some black powder.

"Look!" he exclaimed suddenly.

We bent over. The black powder had, in fact, brought out strongly some peculiar, more or less regular, black smudges.

"Finger prints!" I cried excitedly.

"How can you tell anything by that?" asked Elaine.

"Why, easily," he answered, picking up a glass paper weight which lay on the desk. "You see, I place my finger on this weight—so. I dust the powder off the mark—so. You could see it even without the powder on this glass. Do you see those lines? There are various types of markings—four general types—and each person's markings are different, even if of the same general type—loop, whorl, arch or composite."

Kennedy was holding the paper weight near the bust as he talked.

I shall never forget the look of blank amazement on his face as he bent over closer.

"My God!" he exclaimed excitedly, "this fellow is a master criminal! He has made stencils or something of that sort on which, by some mechanical process, he has actually forged the hitherto infallible finger prints!"

I, too, bent over and studied the marks on the bust and those Kennedy had made on the paper weight to show Elaine.

THE FINGER PRINTS ON THE BUST WERE KENNEDY'S OWN.

Craig Kennedy (Arnold Daly) Discovers That the Finger Prints the Murderer Left on the Bust Are Identical with His Own.

The Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

CHAPTER II
The 'Twilight Sleep'

KENNEDY had thrown himself wholeheartedly into the solution of the mysterious Dodge case.

We dropped around at the Dodge house the next morning. Early though it was, we found Elaine, a trifle paler, but more lovely than ever, and Perry Bennett, themselves vainly endeavoring to solve the mystery of the Clutching Hand.

They were at Dodge's desk, she in the big desk chair, he standing beside her, looking over some papers.

"There's nothing there," Bennett was saying as we entered.

"Have you — found anything?" queried Elaine anxiously, turning eagerly to Kennedy.

"Nothing — yet," he answered shaking his head, but conveying a quiet idea of confidence in his tone.

Just then Jennings, the butler, entered, bringing the morning papers. Elaine seized the Star and hastily opened it. On the first page was the story I had telephoned down very late in the hope of catching a last city edition.

He had scarcely finished reading the brief but alarming news story that followed and laid the paper on the desk when a stone came smashing through the window from the street.

Startled, we all jumped to our feet. Craig hurried to the window. Not a soul was in sight!

He stooped and picked up the stone. To it was attached a piece of paper. Quickly he unfolded it and read:

"Craig Kennedy will give up his search for the 'Clutching Hand'— or die!"

Later I recalled that there seemed to be a slight noise downstairs, as if at the cellar window, through which the masked man had entered the night before.

In point of fact, one who had been outside at the time might actually have seen a sinister face at that cellar window, but to us upstairs it was invisible. The face was that of the servant, Michael.

Without another word Kennedy passed into the drawing room and took his hat and coat. Both Elaine and Bennett followed.

"I'm afraid I must ask you to excuse me—for the present," Craig apologised.

Elaine looked at him anxiously.

"You—you will not let that letter intimidate you?" she pleaded, laying her soft white hand on his arm. "Oh, Mr. Kennedy," she added, bravely keeping back the tears, "avenge him!"

"I'll try," he said simply.

"Miss Dodge," he went on, his voice steady, as though he were repressing something, "I will never take another case until the 'Clutching Hand' is captured."

It was some time after these events that Kennedy, reconstructing what had happened, ran across, in a strange way what I need not tire the reader by telling, a Dr. Haynes, head of the Hillside Sanitarium for Women, whose story I shall relate substantially as we received it from his own lips:

It must have been that same night a distinguished visitor drove up in a cab to our Hillside Sanitarium, rang the bell and was admitted to my office. I might describe him as a moderately tall, well built man with a pleasing way about him. Chiefly noticeable, it seems to me, were his mustache and pointed beard, quite medical and foreign.

I am, by the way, the superintending physician, and that night I was sitting with Dr. Thompson, my assistant, in the office discussing a rather interesting case, when an attendant came in with a card and handed it to me. It read simply, "Dr. Ludwig Reinstrom, Coblenz."

"Here's that Dr. Reinstrom, Thompson, about whom my friend wrote the other day," I remarked, nodding to the attendant to admit Dr. Reinstrom.

I might explain that while I was abroad some time ago I made a particular study of the "Daemmerschlaf" otherwise, the "twilight sleep"—at Freiburg, where it was developed, and at other places in Germany where the subject had attracted great attention. I was much impressed and had imported the treatment to Hillside.

"Most happy to meet you, Dr. Reinstrom," I greeted the new arrival, as he entered our office.

For several minutes we sat and chatted of things medical here and abroad.

"What is it, Doctor," I asked finally, "that interests you most in America?"

"Oh," he replied quickly with an expressive gesture, "it is the broad-mindedness with which you adopt the best from all over the world, regardless of prejudice. For instance, I am very much interested in the new 'twilight sleep.' Of course, you have borrowed it largely from us, but it interests me to see whether you have modified it with practise. In fact, I have come to the Hillside Sanitarium particularly to see it used. Perhaps we may learn something from you."

A moment later we passed down the corridor of the sanitarium, still chatting. At the door of a ward I spoke to the attendant, who indicated that a patient was about to be anesthetized, and Dr. Reinstrom and I entered the room.

I spoke to the doctor, Dr. Holmes, by the way, who bowed politely to the distinguished Dr. Reinstrom, then turned quickly to his work.

"Miss Sears," he asked of one of the nurses, "will you bring me that hypodermic needle? How are you getting on, Miss Stern?" to the other who was scrubbing the patient's arm with antiseptic soap and water, thoroughly sterilizing the skin.

"You will see, Dr. Reinstrom," I interjected in a low tone, "that we follow in the main your Freiburg treatment. We use scopolamin and narkophin.

I held up the bottle, as I said it, a rather peculiar shaped bottle, too.

"And the pain?" he asked.

"Practically the same as in your experience abroad. We do not render the patient unconscious, but prevent her from remembering anything that goes on."

Dr. Holmes, the attending physician, was just starting the treatment. Filling his hypodermic, he selected a spot on the patient's arm where it had been scrubbed and sterilized, and injected the narcotic.

"How simply you do it all here!" exclaimed Reinstrom in surprise and undisguised admiration. "You Americans are wonderful!"

"Come—see a patient who is just recovering," I added, much flattered by the praise, which, from a German physician, meant much.

Reinstrom followed me out of the door and we entered a private room of the hospital where another woman patient lay in bed carefully watched by a nurse.

"How do you do?" I nodded to the nurse in a modulated tone. "Everything progressing favorably?"

"Perfectly," she returned, as Reinstrom, Haynes and myself formed a little group about the bedside of the unconscious woman.

"And you say they have no recollection of anything that happens?" asked Reinstrom.

"Absolutely none—if the treatment is given properly," I replied confidently.

I picked up a piece of bandage which was the handiest thing about me and tied it quite tightly about the patient's arm.

As we waited the patient, who was gradually coming from under the drug, roused herself.

"What is that—it hurts!" she said putting her hand on the bandage I had tied tightly.

"That is all right. Just a moment, I'll take it off. Don't you remember it?" I asked.

She shook her head. I smiled at Reinstrom.

"You see, she has no recollection of my tying the bandage on her arm," I pointed out.

"Wonderful!" exclaimed Reinstrom as we left the room.

Now comes the strange part of my story. After Reinstrom had gone, Dr. Holmes the attending physician of the woman whom we had seen anesthetized, missed his syringe and the bottle of scopolamin.

"Miss Sears," he asked rather testily, "what have you done with the hypodermic and the scopolamin?"

"Nothing," she protested.

"You must have done something."

She repeated that she had not.

"Well, it is very strange then," he said. "I am positive I laid the syringe and the bottle right here on this tray on the table."

Holmes, Miss Sears and Miss Stern all hunted, but it could not be found. Others had to be procured.

I thought little of it at the time, but since then it has occurred to me that it might interest you, Professor Kennedy, and I give it to you for what it may be worth.

* * *

It was early the next morning that I awoke to find Kennedy already up and gone from our apartment. I knew he must be at the laboratory, and, gathering the mail, which the postman had just slipped through the letter slot, I went over to the university to see him. As I looked over the letters to cull out my own one in a woman's handwriting on attractive note paper addressed to him caught my eye.

As I came up the path to the Chemistry Building I saw through the window that, in spite of his getting there early, he was finding it difficult to keep his mind on his work. It was the first time I had ever known anything to interfere with science in his life.

I thought of the letter again.

Craig had lighted a Bunsen burner under a large glass retort. But he had no sooner done so than he sat down on a chair and, picking up a book which I surmised might be some work on toxicology, started to read.

"Well," I exclaimed as I entered, "you are the early bird. Did you have any breakfast?"

I tossed down the letters. He did not reply. So I became absorbed in the morning paper. Still, I did not neglect to watch him covertly out of the corner of my eye. Quickly he ran over the letters, instead of taking them, one by one, in his usual methodical way. I quite complimented my superior acumen. He selected the dainty note.

A moment Craig looked at it in anticipation, then tore it open eagerly. I was still watching his face over the top of the paper and was surprised to see that it showed first amazement, then pain, as though something had hurt him.

He read it again—then looked straight ahead, as if in a daze.

Suddenly he jumped up, bringing his tightly clenched fist down with a loud clap into the palm of his hand.

"By heaven!" he exclaimed, "I—I will!"

"Wh-what's the matter, Craig?" I blurted out eagerly.

As he waited for the number, he threw the letter over to me. I took it and read:

Professor Craig Kennedy,

The University, The Heights, City. Dear Sir—

I have come to the conclusion that your work is a hindrance rather than an assistance in clearing up my father's death, and I hereby beg to state that your services are no longer required. This is a final decision, and I beg that you will not try to see me again regarding the matter.

Very truly yours,

ELAINE DODGE.

Kennedy impatiently worked the receiver up and down, repeating the number. "Hello—hello," he repeated. "Yes—hello. Is Miss—oh—good morning, Miss Dodge."

He was hurrying along as if to give her no chance to cut him off. "I have just received a letter, Miss Dodge, telling me that you don't want me to continue investigate your father's death, and not to try to see you again about"—

"Why—no—Mr. Kennedy, I have written you no letter."

The look of mingled relief and surprise that crossed Craig's face spoke volumes.

"Miss Dodge," he almost shouted, "this is a new trick of the 'Clutching Hand.' I—I'll be right over."

Craig hung up the receiver and turned from the telephone. Evidently he was thinking deeply. Suddenly his face seemed to light up. He made up his mind to something, and a moment later he opened his cabinet—that inexhaustible storehouse from which he seemed to draw weird and curious instruments that met the ever new problems which his strange profession brought to him.

I watched curiously. He took out a bottle and what looked like a little hypodermic syringe, thrust them into his pocket and, oblivious to my very existence, deliberately walked out of the laboratory.

I did not propose to be thus cavalierly dismissed. I supposed it would have looked ridiculous to a third party, but I followed him as hastily as if he had tried to shut the door on his own shadow.

We arrived at the corner above the Dodge house just in time to see another visitor — Bennett — enter. Craig quickened his pace. Jennings had by this time become quite reconciled to our presence and a moment later we were entering the drawing room, too.

Elaine was there, looking lovelier than ever in the plain black dress which set off the rosy freshness of her face.

"And Perry," we heard her say, as we were ushered in, "some one has even forged my name—the handwriting and everything—telling Mr. Kennedy to drop the case—and I never knew."

She stopped as we entered. We bowed and shook hands with Bennett. Elaine's Aunt Josephine was in the room, a perfect duenna.

"That's the limit!" exclaimed Bennet. "Miss Dodge has just been telling me"—

"Yes," interrupted Craig. "Look, Miss Dodge, this is it."

He handed her the letter. She almost seized it, examining it carefully, her large eyes opening wider in wonder.

"This is certainly my writing and my note paper," she murmured, "but I never wrote the letter!"

Craig looked from the letter to her keenly. No one said a word. For a moment Kennedy hesitated, thinking.

"Might I—er—see your room, Miss Dodge," he asked at length.

Aunt Josephine frowned. Bennett and I could not conceal our surprise.

"Why, certainly," nodded Elaine, as she led the way upstairs.

It was a dainty little room, breathing the spirit of its mistress. In fact, it seemed a sort of profanity as we all followed in after her. For a moment Kennedy stood still, then he carefully looked about. At the side of the bed, near the head, he stooped and picked up something which he held in the palm of his hand. I bent over. Something gleamed in the morning sunshine—some little thin pieces of glass. As he tried deftly to fit the tiny little bits together he seemed absorbed in thought. Quickly he raised it to his nose, as if to smell it.

"Ethyl chloride!" he muttered, wrapping the pieces carefully in a paper and putting them into his pocket.

An instant later he crossed the room to the window and examined it.

"Look!" he exclaimed.

There, plainly, were marks of a jimmy which had been inserted near the lock to pry it open.

"Miss Dodge," he asked, "might I—might I trouble you to let me see your arm?"

Wonderingly she did so, and Kennedy bent almost reverently over her plump arm, examining it.

On it was a small dark discoloration, around which was a slight redness and tenderness.

"That," he said slowly, "is the mark of a hypodermic needle."

As he finished examining Elaine's arm he drew the letter from his pocket. Still facing her he said in a low tone, "Miss Dodge—you did write this letter—but under the influence of the new 'twilight sleep.'"

We looked at one another amazed.

Outside, if we had been at the door in the hallway, we might have seen the sinister faced Michael listening. He turned and slipped quietly away.

"Why, Craig," I exclaimed excitedly, "what do you mean?"

"Exactly what I say. With Miss Dodge' permission I shall show you. By a small administration of the drug, which will injure you in no way, Miss Dodge, I think I can bring back the memory of all that occurred to you last night. Will you allow me?"

"Mercy, no!" protested Aunt Josephine.

Craig and Elaine faced each other as they had the day before when she had asked him whether the sudden warning of the "Clutching Hand" would intimidate him. She advanced a step nearer. Elaine trusted him.

"I want the experiment to be tried," she said quietly.

A moment later Kennedy had placed her on a couch in a corner of the room.

"Now, Mrs. Dodge," he said, please bring me a basin and a towel."

Aunt Josephine, reconciled, brought them. Kennedy dropped an antiseptic tablet into the water and carefully sterilized Elaine's arm just above the spot where the red mark showed. Then he drew the hypodermic from his pocket—carefully sterilized it—also, and filled it with scopolamin from the bottle.

"Just a moment, Miss Dodge" he encouraged, as he jabbed the needle into her arm.

She did not wince.

"Please lie back on the couch," he directed. Then turning to us he added. "It takes some time for this to work. Our criminal got over that fact and prevented an outcry by using ethyl chloride first. Let me reconstruct the scene."

As we watched Elaine going under slowly Craig talked.

"That night," he said, "warily the masked criminal of the 'Clutching Hand,' bent over, his arm crooked, might have been seen down below us in the alley. Up here, Miss Dodge, worn out by the strain of her father's death, let us say, was nervously trying to read, to do anything that would take her mind off the tragedy. Perhaps she fell asleep.

"Just then the "Clutching Hand" appeared. He came stealthily through that window, which he had opened. A moment he hesitated, seeing Elaine asleep. Then he tiptoed over to the bed, let us say, and for a moment looked at her, sleeping.

"A second later he had thrust his hand into his pocket and had taken out a small glass bulb with a long thin neck. That was ethyl chloride—a drug which produces a quick anesthesia. But it lasts only a minute or two. That was enough. The mere heat of his hand is enough to cause the ethye chloride to spray out and overcome her instantly. He steps away from her a moment and replaces the now empty vial in his pocket.

"Then he took a box from his pocket and opened it. There must have been a syringe and a bottle of scopolamin. He went to Elaine, quickly jabbing the needle, with no resistance from her now. Slowly he replaced the bottle and the needle in his pocket.

"Our criminal," resumed Kennedy, thoughtfully, "may have shaken Elaine. She did not answer. Then he may have partly revived her. She must have been startled. 'Clutching Hand,' perhaps, was half crouching, with a big ugly blue steel revolver levelled full in her face.

"'One word and I shoot!' he probably cried. 'Get up!'

Then he must have ordered her to go out of the door and down the stairs. 'Clutching Hand' must have followed, and as he did so he would have cautiously put out the lights."

We were following, spellbound, Kennedy's graphic reconstruction of what must have happened. Evidently he had struck close to the truth. Elaine's eyes were closed. Gently Kennedy led her along. "Now, Miss Dodge," he encouraged, "try—try hard to recollect just what it was that happened last night—everything."

As Kennedy paused after his quick recital, she seemed to tremble all over. Slowly she began to speak. We stood awestruck. Kennedy had been right!

The girl was now living over again those minutes that had been forgotten—blotted out by the drug.

And it was all real to her, too—terribly real. She was speaking, plainly in terror.

"I see a man—oh, such a figure—with a mask. He holds a gun in my face—he threatens me. I put on my kimino and slippers, as he tells me. I am in a daze. I know what I am doing—and don't know. I go out with him, downstairs, into the library."

Elaine shuddered again at the recollection. "Ugh! The room is dark, the room where he killed my father. Moonlight outside streams in. This masked man and I come in. He switches on the lights.

"'Go to the safe,' he says, and I do it—the new safe, you know. 'Do you know the combination?' he asks me. 'Yes,' I reply, too frightened to say no.

"'Open it then,' he says, waving that awful revolver closer. I do so. Hastily he rummages through it, throwing papers here and there. But he seems not to find what he is after and turns away, swearing fearfully.

"'Hang it!' he cries at me. 'Where else did your father keep papers?' I point in desperation at the desk. He takes one last look at the safe, shoves all the papers he has strewn on the floor back again and slams the safe shut.

"'Now, come on!' he says, indicating with the gun that he wants me to follow him away from the safe. At the desk he repeats the search. But he finds nothing. Almost I think he is about to kill me. 'Where else did your father keep papers?' he hisses fiercely, still threatening me with the gun.

"I am too frightened to speak. But at last I am able to say, 'I—I don't know!' Again he threatens me. 'As God is my judge,' I cry, 'I don't know.' It is fearful. Will he shoot me?

"Thank heaven! At last he believes me. But such a look of foiled fury I have never seen on any human face before.

"'Sit down!' he growls, adding, 'at the desk.' I do.

"'Take some of your note paper—the best.' I do that, too.

"'And a pen,' he goes on. My fingers can hardly hold it.

"'Now—write!' he says, and as he dictates, I write"——

"This?" interjected Kennedy, eagerly holding up the letter that he had received from her.

Elaine looked it over with her drug-laden eyes. "Yes," she nodded, then lapsed again to the scene itself. "He read it over, and as he does so says, 'Now, address an envelope.' Himself he folds the letter, seals the envelope, stamps it, and drops it into his pocket, hastily straightening the desk.

"'Now, go ahead of me—again. Leave the room—no, by the hall door. We are going back upstairs.' I obey him, and at the door he switches off the lights. How I stand it I don't know. I go upstairs, mechanically, into my own room—I and this masked man.

"'Take off the kimono and slippers!' he orders. I do that. 'Get into bed!' he growls. I crawl in fearfully. For a moment he looks about—then goes out—with a look back as he goes. Oh! Oh! That hand—which he raises at me—THAT HAND!

The poor girl was sitting bolt upright, staring straight at the hall door, as we watched and listened, fascinated.

I noticed that Bennet had suddenly moved a step in the direction of the door at which she stared.

"By Heaven!" he muttered, staring, too, look!"

We did look. A letter was slowly being inserted under the door.

I took a quick step forward. That moment I felt a rough tug at my arm, and a voice whispered; "Wait you chump!"

It was Kennedy. He had whipped out his automatic and had carefully levelled it at the door. Before he could fire, however, Bennett had rushed ahead.

I followed. We looked down the hall. Sure enough, the figure of a man could be seen disappearing around an angle. I followed Bennett out of the door and down the hall.

Words cannot keep pace with what followed. Together we rushed to the back stairs.

"Down there, while I do down the front!" cried Bennett.

I went down, and he turned and went down the other flight. As he did so Craig followed him.

Suddenly, in the drawing room, I bumped into a figure on the other side of the portieres. I seized him. We struggled. Rip! The portieres came down, covering me entirely. Over and over we went, smashing a lamp. It was vicious. Another man attacked me ,too.

"I—I've got him—Kennedy!" I heard a voice pant over me.

A scream followed from Aunt Josephine. Suddenly the portieres were pulled off me.

"The deuce!" puffed Kennedy. "It's Jameson!"

Bennett had rushed plump into me, coming the other way, hidden by the portieres!

If we had known at the time, our Michael of the sinister face had gained the library and was standing in the centre of the room. He had heard me coming and had fled to the drawing room. As we finished our struggle in the library he rose hastily from behind the divan in the other room, where he had dropped, and had quietly and hastily disappeared through another door.

Laughing and breathing hard, they helped me to my feet. It was no joke to me. I was sore in every bone.

"Well, where *did* he go?" insisted Bennett.

Craig Kennedy Injects Into Elaine's Arm the Drug That Produces the Twilight Sleep.

"I don't know—perhaps back there!" I cried.

Bennett and I argued a moment, then started and stopped short. Aunt Josephine had run downstairs and now was shoving the letter into Craig's hands.

We gathered about him curiously. He opened it. On it was that awesome "Clutching Hand" again.

Kennedy read it. For a moment he stood and studied it, then slowly crushed it in his hand.

Just then Elaine, pale and shaken from the ordeal she had voluntarily gone through, burst in upon us from upstairs. Without a word she advanced to Craig and took the letter from him.

Inside, as on the envelope, was that same signature of the "Clutching Hand."

Elaine gazed at it, wild-eyed, then at Craig. Craig smilingly reached for the note, took it, folded it, and unconcernedly thrust it into his pocket.

"My God!" she cried, clasping her hands convulsively and repeating the words of the letter, "YOUR LAST WARNING!"

Watch for the Fascinating "EXPLOITS OF ELAINE" Story and Film each week.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS, INCORPORATED

Thomas F. Millard, *Managing Editor.*

England's High Resolve and Mission

The Change in the Spirit of the People Not Understood Abroad—Question It Raises for America

By Elizabeth Robins

(*New York Times*)

Since I was in America a year ago I have seen the birth of a new England. Through the earlier months of the war there was not, even among the expert few, the faintest realization of what the struggle was to be, either in time or intensity.

One word about this same unpreparedness for it is perhaps England's highest distinction, and most valid claim upon the democracies of the world.

Consider the "stuff" for war she had at command, and her past military record. She might have made war what Mirabeau says her enemies have made of it: "a national industry." To such an extent had she abandoned the art that she has needed time and suffering to relearn the old barbarous lessons.

Until August, 1914, England was otherwise occupied. At home she was cultivating the arts of peace and broadening the democratic basis. For what is the outstanding political fact of English history since 1813 but an increasing collaboration between the Governors and the Government, an increasing number of the people bidden to "share" in public affairs?

If that has been her business at home, what was she about abroad? Besides carrying on her commerce, which filled the ports and populated all the seas, she was occupied in such feats of government as preparing and conferring a constitution upon a conquered people in South Africa; in meeting the complex claims entailed by her responsibilities in India, Egypt, and the colonies, and in discharging her responsibilities in such a way as made those distant populations fly to her aid with money and with men in their tens of thousand to defend her and to die for her.

England herself expected no such proof of the success of those activities to which she had devoted herself during the time the enemy was arming for her destruction. But the enemy has seen, with undisguised amazement, the vindication of her genius for administration and the evidence of her power for inspiring love and faith.

In the liberties England has conferred on her dependencies we seem to see her realization that the dominion of force, however triumphant at any given time, is never a safe dominion. There is in a mutable world like ours a practical certainty that a yet greater force will arrive to drive the victor of yesterday out of the field. A mere question of time. There is no safety under heaven except in voluntary co-operation.

To any one like myself, who has been much in Germany and loved her literature and many of her people, there is no shadow of doubt as to their great power to serve mankind. Their tragic failure is, in essence, a lack of faith. Germany would dragoon the people into order and prosperity. She will do anything for them under heaven except trust them.

To make people responsible by giving them responsibility, to induce the spirit of voluntary co-operation, was England's contribution to the world. You are in contact with the civilizing effect of that quality every hour you live among her people.

Not to dwell on the gentle manners of the great mass of the population, you feel the spirit of co-operation at work in the most visible sign of the arm of the law. The policeman in England is your friend. He is the public's friend. In Germany he is your enemy and the public's enemy. Rude, tyrannical, hated by his own townsfolk, he is the symbol not of good sense and civic co-operation, but of despotism, as though he were intent on carrying out the idea expressed by the Kaiser in a speech made soon after his accession: "One only is master within the empire and I will tolerate no other." The German policeman conveys to you that you are to do this or that not because it is reasonable and for the common good, but because obedience is your first business. As I have private cause to know, and as a publicist has recently said: with the German, terror, not sense of justice, is held to be the best security for obedience. If that view should prevail, the men of the future will not find themselves inheritors of thousands of years of progress; they will find themselves back at civilization's starting point. The question for us to answer is: Shall we follow the leader in this retreat to cave conditions? For you may call the new coercion "high explosive," "airship," or what you like. It is the old savagery with a new face.

In England you see today the expression of the spirit of co-operation in the greatest voluntary army that history has known. And you see the same principle in a more impressive spectacle: a whole great nation enrolled for service. At the ghastly price of war, a new kind of socialism has been attained.

Service has become the badge of honor, and idleness disgrace. To give—work or treasure or life—is the common passion.

The week I sailed a group of moneyed men, who formerly fought death duties and insurance acts, met in London to appoint a deputation to the Prime Minister. The object was to induce Mr. Asquith to bring pressure upon the Chancellor to impose a severer scheme of taxation. The poor give to funds, give with both hands to the soldiers, give the produce of little poultry runs and cottage gardens to the fleet, and all classes give their sons.

Speaking of a uniform for the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry recently sanctioned by the War Office, a sometime "smart woman," now working in a canteen, said: "Our old clothes are our uniform."

People are ashamed of luxury—even the aged and the ailing are ashamed of idleness. It is an England purged and strengthened by a spirit which reaches out to the limits of the empire.

It is in this changed England that a danger lurks for other nations, the neutral quite as much as the enemy. The rest of the world is too prone to think that because the Englishman was not easily roused he is not thoroughly roused. I find that many Americans have but little idea what England's contribution has been. Apart from what she herself has achieved, she is behind all that the Allies have achieved. But for her, long ago they must have given in.

England's unreadiness in blowing her own trumpet has been misunderstood. It is a busy world, and, while everybody has time to criticise, few have time to inform themselves. We misjudge the Englishman's account of himself because we too often judge him by our standards instead of by his own. Just as overstatement is the tendency, if not the habit, of most people, so of the English is understatement. Self-criticism, often self-depreciation, is the form his particular kind of pride takes—often a stingingly effective rebuke to the boastfulness of others.

I repeat, as my special message to my own country, there is danger not only for England's enemies in her old ingrained habit of inarticulateness and her new, her very new, reaction to the crisis in which she found herself in the second year of the war.

No unprejudiced eye can have watched the transformation the last year has made without realizing it is idle to expect that a people like these English, rich and luxurious, who yet can voluntarily assume poverty and voluntarily accept hardship, will be brought to consider a peace which is ineffectual or which is unfair, whether toward herself or her allies.

England will fight on.

The outside world very imperfectly understands her resources, her strength of resistance, above all, her power of enduring.

There is no price her destiny can demand of her which she will not pay for free institutions.

I do not say she is invincible—I know nothing about that. I go only so far as to ask: What price are the free countries of the world prepared to see England pay for the crime of failing to tax the pockets of the free spirits of her people with the maintenance of a great military system? Are the democracies of the world prepared to see her bleed to death for that?

What lover of free institutions who knows modern Germany can think of her triumph without knowing his dearest beliefs in danger?

In danger? In peril of extinction for generations to come!

Choose An Old Father If You Would Be Famous

Gencalogists, Attention! $100 Reward. "The offer now is $200 for any superior person produced at the rate of four generations to the century, and another $200 for any very superior person produced at the rate of three generations to the century."

By Arthur Benington

If we want to be fathers of men of genius we must have many children, or we must marry late in life. Those who attain to fame are most likely to be the younger sons of large families, or the sons of men who have reached middle age. In the cases where they are the sons of young men their fathers and grandfathers have been sons of mature parents.

Such, briefly stated, are the rules of heredity as laid down by Casper L. Redfield, a Chicago engineer, who is staking $1,000 on their essential truth, and defying all the eugenists in the world to adduce proof to the contrary.

IN April, 1914, Mr. Redfield offered the American Genetic Association $100 for a single case of a very great man having been produced by breeding which was as rapid as three generations to the century; and an additional $100 for evidence that more than three intellectually eminent men had as many as four generations in a century in the tail-male line alone.

The time limit of the offer expired on December 31 last. There were only two serious claimants for this money. Marshall Nevers of Brooklyn entered William the Conqueror, and Prof. Heinrich C. Keidel of Ohio State University entered Frederick the Great, the pedigrees of both of these monarchs showing three generations to the century. But the council of the Genetic Association feels there is some doubt as to the eligibility of either William or Frederick to a place among the really intellectually great, so Mr. Redfield has extended his offer for another year and doubled the rewards.

"The offer," he writes, "now is $200 for any superior person produced at the rate of four generations to the century, and another $200 for any very superior person produced at the rate of three generations to the century."

In addition, Mr. Redfield offers $600 for certain data on heredity that will interest only live-stock breeders.

IN a pamphlet entitled "Great Men and How They Are Produced," Mr. Redfield offers partial statistics of the heredity of 571 eminent men. He calls attention to the early marriages of New Englanders in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and cites the family histories of 1,800 of them to show that the average time for one generation was 33.83 years; for two generations, 65.26 years; for three generations, 96.5 years. Yet the great men produced by those New Englanders were usually younger sons, born after their fathers had attained to maturity.

"The potent progenitor is the son or daughter of an old sire," he writes. "The same is true of horses."

JOSEPH, in spite of cruel vicissitudes, rose to a height above his twelve older brethren that made him shine like a sun among a lot of third and fourth magnitude stars.

Benjamin Franklin, the youngest son of youngest sons for five generations, is the only member of his family worthy of a niche in the Hall of Fame.

There are exceptions—Napoleon Bonaparte, for instance, who was the second son of a family of eight, and was born when his father was twenty-three and his mother nineteen. But examination of the genealogy of such exceptions shows almost invariably that their fathers and grandfathers were the sons of middle-aged or elderly men.

HERE are some striking instances selected almost at random from Mr. Redfield's list:

Mohammed's father was only twenty-five when his son was born. But Abdallah, the father, was the son of a man past forty-six, who was son of Hashim in his old age, who was a younger son of Abd Menaf, who was a younger son of Cossai.

Confucius's father was seventy-one when the great Chinese philosopher was born. Confucius's son, who never won any fame, as born when his father was nineteen.

Buddha was the son of a fifty-year-old father and a forty-four-year-old mother.

David, the youngest son of Jesse, was fifty-two when Solomon was born. Solomon was seventeen when his son and heir, Rehoboam, was born. And the kingdom of Israel was wrecked under Rehoboam.

George Washington was the son of a thirty-eight-year-old father, who was the son of a thirty-four-year-old father. Washington's mother was the daughter of a sixty-year-old father.

Alexander the Great's father, Philip of Macedon, was only twenty-six when his famous son was born, but Philip was son of a father considerably over sixty.

Thomas A. Edison is the son of a forty-three-year-old father.

ANALYZING the genealogy of some families of which several members made famous names for themselves, we find striking confirmation of Mr. Redfield's theory. Take the Beecher family, for example: Lyman Beecher was thirty-seven when his daughter Harriet was born and thirty-eight when his son Henry Ward Beecher was born. Lyman Beecher's father was the son of forty-eight-year-old Nathaniel Beecher, and his mother the daughter of thirty-five-year-old John Lyman, while Nathaniel's father, Joseph Beecher, was thirty-eight when Nathaniel was born. Henry Ward Beecher's mother was Roxanna Foote, twenty-eight when he was born, the daughter of Eli Foote at thirty, who was the son of thirty-five-year-old Nathaniel Foote.

In the Adams family the rule holds true. Joseph Adams, a seventh son, was twenty-eight when his son Joseph was born. The latter was thirty-eight when his son "Deacon" John Adams was born. The Deacon was forty-three when his son President John Adams was born. The latter was thirty-two at the birth of President John Quincy Adams, and John Quincy was forty when Charles Francis Adams was born.

And the Lee family. Richard Lee, the "younger or youngest son of a numerous house," was forty-four when his son Thomas was born and forty-five when Henry was born. Thomas was forty-two when his son Richard Henry was born, forty-four when Francis Lightfoot was born, and fifty when Arthur was born. Henry Lee was thirty-eight when his son Henry was born; the latter was twenty-seven when his son Col. Henry ("Lighthorse Harry") was born; and the Colonel was fifty-one at the birth of his most famous son, Robert E. Lee.

The Lincoln family shows a similar condition. Abraham Lincoln was the son of a thirty-one-year-old father, who was the son of a forty-five-year-old father. Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's mother, was the daughter of a forty-year-old father, who was the youngest son of a forty-one-year-old man, and of a mother who was the youngest of the numerous children of Robert Shipley.

When we come to royal families, in which of course the dates of births and deaths are matters of exact and easily verified record, the subject is complicated by the fact that it is the eldest son who succeeds to the throne, and often he shines in a glory that is merely reflected, due to no brilliance of his own, but entirely to that of the statesmen by whom he is surrounded, while his younger and perhaps more intellectually accomplished brothers are eclipsed by the effulgence of the crowned head of the family and seldom have an opportunity to show what is really in them. But there are striking cases in which the younger children of kings have pushed to the front and made themselves names that ring loud through the ages.

Such a case is that of Queen Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, born when her father was forty-two years old. And the brilliance of Elizabeth's reign was by no means entirely due to her ministers or to the exceptionally great Englishmen who were her contemporaries.

It is interesting to take a succession of fathers and sons in the direct line through ten generations covering almost three hundred years, and see how Mr. Redfield's theory works out when applied to them.

The old Bourbon royal family of France is an excellent illustration. It begins with Antoine de Bourbon, a weak character, who at thirty-five years of age became father of the brilliant man who ascended the throne of France as Henry IV.—Henry of Navarre. Henry was forty-eight when his son Louis XIII. was born, and Louis was thirty-seven when his son Louis XIV. first saw the light. So Louis XIV. was the product of three generations in 120 years, his father, grandfather and greatgrandfather having had forty as their average age when their sons were born.

Louis XIV, was by far the most famous king France ever had. Now, watch the race deteriorate as the ages at which its members became fathers diminish. Louis XIV. was twenty-three when Louis the Dauphin was born; the latter was twenty-one when his son Louis was born, and the last named was twenty-eight when Louis XV. was born. Louis XV. was only nineteen when his son came into the world, and this son was only twenty-five when his son Louis XVI. was born. Louis XVI. added no glory to the crown of France nor prestige to the name of Bourbon. When his head fell on the scaffold and his young son was murdered, the family came to an end.

Now, what conclusions are we to draw from these facts—some of which are Mr. Redfield's, some of which I have drawn from history

Mr. Redfield holds that they disprove the Weismann theory that acquired characters are not inherited. For, as an active man grows older, his brain develops; it is certain that no son can inherit attainments that are not acquired until after he is born. But, argues Mr. Redfield, statistics prove that sons born after the father has attained his full mental development are likely to inherit at least some of the qualities he has acquired.

Mr. Redfield summed up the matter in an address before the Eugenics Educational Society in Chicago by saying:

"Take any list of intellectually eminent men and you will find that they were sons of men much older than the average age of fathers when sons are born. A few will be found to be sons of comparatively young fathers, but push the investigation in these cases a little further and you will find that while it is possible to get an eminent man from a young father, it is impossible to get one from a succession of young parents."

The moral of which is that we should all have as many children as possible, and that if we lose our wives we should marry again in order that we may become the parents of sons who will make famous the names we bear.

-:- An Unsolved Historical Mystery -:-

(*New York Sun*)

One of the tantalizing mysteries in the life of George Washington is whether he did or did not give advice to Captain John Posey in a certain perplexing matrimonial problem which the Captain submitted to him. We are indebted to Mr. Paul Leland Haworth's interesting volume on "George Washington: Farmer," for a verbatim copy of the letter in which Captain Posey formulated the problem. Captain Posey, who it seems, even in those early days, had partially adopted the reformed spelling, wrote as follows:

"I could have been able to Satisfied all my Arrears some months AGoe by marrying an old widow woman in this County. She has large soms cash by her and Prittey good Estate. She is as thick as she is high. And gits drunk at Least three or foure times a weak. Which is disagreabl to me. His vialant Sperrit when Drunk. Its been great Dispute in my mind what to Doe. I beleave I shu'd Run all Resks if my Last wife had been Even temper'd woman, but her Sperrit has Given me such a Shock that I am afraid to Run the Resk again."

Now, the trouble with this historical romance of the tender passion is that it stops right there. Absolutely no record exists of any advice given by Washington. We do not even know whether Captain Posey married the engaging equilateral lady or not. To be sure, there is indisputable evidence that he was subsequently in jail. This may or may not have been the result of matrimonial infelicities incident to the lady's "vialant Sperrit when Drunk." We have in fact Captain Posey's own statement that his prospective wife's habit of getting drunk three or four times a week was disagreeable to him, and that he had misgiving touching her "vialant Sperrit" under such circumstances.

But it is a blind trail at best; and an equally blind trail is opened by the fact that Washington undoubtedly did about that time give the Captain the sum of four pounds. Of course if Captain Posey got into a matrimonial mess and into jail by following Washington's well meant but unfortunate advice, it is open to inference that the General may have felt that there was an equitable claim to damages in the sum of as much as four pounds.

But all this is pure speculation.

In the baffling absence of all other clues to the denouement, the courtship of Captain Posey and the quadrilateral widow must remain one of the unsolved love romance mysteries of history. Incidentally, however, we get a sufficient glimpse behind the scenes of those remote days to justify the belief that Washington had other troubles than those merely incident to the birth of a nation and dealing as President with jackass Congresses.

PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS

IV.—Taming the Wild Men

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—Advocates of Philippine independence hold that the non-Christian tribes are no more of a problem than are the Indians in the United States. Their opponents say that the parallel would be more accurate if there were fourteen million Indians in this country, if they had recently come off the war-path, and were anxious to go back to it. The truth lies somewhere between these extremes of opinion, but at best the non-Christian tribes are a problem, and at worst they can be a serious menace.

Nobody knows exactly how many of the non-Christian people there are. It is certain that there are enough of them to form an important element in the total population. Some Filipinos have set their number as low as half million. Other estimates, including that of the census, put them nearer the three-quarter million mark. Mr. D. C. Worcester, for thirteen years a member of the Philippine Commission and Secretary of the Interior for the islands, reckons them in great detail, island by island, to a total well over a million. Mr. Worcester is probably better acquainted with this particular question than any other American.

The total population of the archipelago is about eight millions. Thus seven million Filipinos will have from half a million to a million non-Christians, whose territory embraces about half the land area of the islands, to police, educate, sanitate, administer and govern.

The question is somewhat simplified by the fact that these wild tribes are in some ways not exactly wild. They are savage, and in the very recent past waged savage warfare, but they are intelligent and quick to progress. There is a tribe in the interior of Mindanao that lived in the tree-tops five years ago. Today that tribe lives in a village, uses late-model disc plows and trims the public plaza with a lawn-mower.

Such tribes have been won to law and order by the American civil and military officers who had charge of them. The task called for utter fearlessness, infinite patience and a man who could set for each crime an adequate punishment and see that it was carried out. These American officers risked their lives a dozen times a day. They traveled unarmed through remote and hostile regions where every man boasted a lance and a strong desire to increase his headscore. They decorated their quarters with the spears thrown at them. They arbitrated feuds between villages when only the presence of the other tribe prevented each warring party from gathering in the arbiter.

The American in charge of some hidden inland district represented the whole machinery of administration in his one quinine-filled person. He was the legislative, the judicial, and the executive branches of government combined. He was the health department and the bureau of public works. Between tribes he was a Hague tribunal, and between individuals a court of last appeal. At the head of a few red-capped native constables he ranged through the jungle in the name of the new law.

The hill people regarded war as a part of life, yet in some ways they proved a likeable race to deal with. They recognized the justice of punishment, and bore no malice after it was over. On their side, they expected that punishment

(Continued on Page 5)

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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YES - THIS IS MAJOR SHIRTS - HE GOIN' TO EXPLAIN TO ME ABOUT THE BULLETS USED IN THE WAR!
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IT'S A SHRAPNEL SHELL - I BELIEVE IN "PREPAREDNESS" AT HOME:
I'M GOING TO GIVE YOUR HUSBAND A LESSON IN THE USE OF THIS SHELL:
SHE'S GONE - NOW EXPLAIN!
YOU SEE - IT COMES APART - THIS END IS A COCKTAIL SHAKER AND THE OTHER END CONTAINS CLASSES!
NO ONE WOULD EVER SUSPECT IT WAS ANYTHING BUT THE REAL SHELL -
SAY - DO YOU THINK I COULD GIT ONE OF THE SANDY HOOK GUNS MADE UP LIKE THAT?
GEO MCMANUS

Philippine Problems

(Continued from Page 4)

should wipe the slate clean, that the offender who had paid his penalty should get back his old status in every way. They were not a race to appreciate mildness, but they admired courage in an enemy with ready generosity. By courage the Americans ruled them, occasionally falling back on the national resource of bluff.

A good example of what the poineers of our administration had to deal with, and the way they dealt with it, is furnished by an incident that happened on one of the smaller islands. A young governor set out with two native constables to compel a band of outlaws to disarm. They found the whole tribe in arms, and showing an ugly mood. It was apparent that they were working themselves up to the point of attack, and as the tribe numbered over a hundred, the governor and his two followers were in a ticklish situation. So the American forced the issue. Seizing on a pretext for a quarrel with the chief, he ordered his constables to hold the man while he gave him a cut with a stick. The natives were aghast at such temerity; it convinced them that the governor had a hidden force in reserve. They meekly gave up their weapons.

Once the new government was established, friendly relations between the officers of administration and their districts grew rapidly. The wild tribes are quick to appreciate courage and a square deal. They obeyed the law, and regarded the local lawmaker as a sort of demi-god; for the ruling of such people is largely a personal matter: they cannot grasp principles for government. Give them a man who deals fairly with them, punishes them when necessary, without malice, but without favor, respects their customs as far as possible, and works for the general good, and they will admire that man and the government he stands for.

All these phases of the American regime must be spoken of in the past tense, but not because they are ancient history. They happened in the twentieth century; some of them happened five and six years ago. Today head-hunting has practically been stamped out; the wild tribes are beginning to go to school; they are cheerfully working ten days a year on the roads, and are proud of the wonderful system of trails they have built. Century-old feuds between hostile tribes have been adjusted, men have come down from the tree-tops to live in model villages, agriculture has been stimulated among the hill people, the guileless savage is getting a fair price for his produce and buying what he needs reasonably at government stores—in fact, everything goes as smoothly as could be asked.

Yet, in considering what problem the non-Christian tribes present for the future, it is well to remember their record in the past, and the record of the men who reclaimed them, as well as the recent date of that reclamation.

The non-Christians are divided into three very distinct classes. First is the Negrito, the "little black man" of the Spaniards, who has the proudest lineage of all, for he is all that remains of the aboriginal race of the islands. The Negrito is one of the lowest types of humanity, ranked by ethnologists with the Australian Bushman. He is a little black wooly-headed individual, who has no capacity for receiving civilization. There are only about twenty-five thousand of him in the islands, so he does not present a problem, except as he bears on the much-discussed question of the existence of slavery in the archipelago.

The bulk of the non-Christian peoples are of Malay descent. Some of them have a slight admixture of Negrito blood. The hill tribes, or pagans, are derived from Malays who invaded the islands in ancient times. Many distinct tribes are recognized among them, half a dozen on the main island of Luzon alone. The pagans of Luzon inhabit the Mountain Province for the most part, in the northern end of the island, where they formerly held supreme sway. Here dwell the Ifugaos, the Kalingas, the Igorots, the Apayaos, and others of the head-hunting peoples. It is hardly fair to speak of such people as the Ifugaos, with their wonderfully constructed rice-terraces clinging to the sides of almost perpendicular mountains, as savages; but many of their old customs were savage to the last degree.

Today it is possible for men of one of these tribes to go about safely in the territory of another tribe for the first time in centuries. Their own raids on their civilized neighbors have ceased altogether. Educational work is going forward among them, they furnish some of the best recruits for the Constabulary, and their progress in all lines is highly satisfactory. Baguio, the great summer resort of the islands, is among the pines of the Mountain Province.

On other islands, the work among the pagan peoples has naturally not progressed as fast as in Luzon, but perfect order prevails, and education is beginning. The interior of the great island of Mindoro is peopled by a pagan tribe known as the Mangyans, whose very number is still a matter of guess-work. It is estimated around 15,000. These people live in isolated huts, moving from place to place whenever a member of the family dies. Their strain of Negrito blood makes them backward, but schools and permanent villages have been established.

Such tribes as these may be taken as typical of the twenty-five or thirty pagan peoples found in the Philippines.

The third race of non-Christians are the Moros of Mindanao and Sulu. The Moros represent a comparatively recent Malay invasion, as well as the highest stage of civilization the Malay race has ever reached. They are devout Mohammedans, men of immense personal courage, fierce fighters pirates who in the past terrorized the whole archipelago. Their number is estimated all the way from 275,000 to 350,000.

Such are the peoples classed under the general head of the non-Christian tribes. In spite of the fact that today there is no disorder in any part of the islands, and progress toward civilization is most encouraging, it is obvious that for many years the equilibrium will be a delicate one and the situation will continually be fraught with possibilities.

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY APRIL 16, 1916

GRACE AND BEAUTY IN CHANDLER LINES

Public Agrees That Any Other Type Will Soon Be Out-of-Date

It was interesting to note the public approval of the prediction made by Chandler advertising in New York during the show that any other type of body than that which now features the big Chandler touring car will be out of date before the season is over.

Man after man, every day of the Show week, came to the Chandler exhibit and said: "I agree with you that the now common types of body are going to be out of date before the season is over. They even look out of date already."

And it's a fact. Anyone visiting the Show and looking over all the cars, or any large portion of the exhibits, was impressed with this thought. The tonneau-cowl feature of the new Chandler body places it months in advance of the great majority of other well-known automobiles. The now old-fashioned front seats projecting abruptly above the body look queer.

The tonneau-cowl as so splendidly developed in the Chandler gives the sweep and grace, one might call it continuity, to the body that is immediately pleasing to everyone.

There are, of course, a few other makes of cars among the leaders which are featuring this style of body simultaneously with the Chandler. All other will have to follow, but it will be months before they can do so.

It is our opinion that of the several center-cowl or tonneau-cowl type of bodies, Chandler has wrought this idea with really superior skill. The use of the beautifully grained walnut panel makes this detail of the new body especially attractive.

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The entire trim of the Chandler bodies is in keeping with the character reflected by the tonneau-cowl design and by the fine mechanical construction of the car.

High-grade, genuine hand-buffed leather of the new long-grain semi-glazed kind, is used for all upholstering. The trim is bound to the body by rounded lead moulding instead of the customary exposed tacks. This may seem like a small detail to mention, but it illustrates graphically the extreme efforts employed to make the Chandler car the most finely finished produce in its class. Incidentally it costs money—not a whole lot per car, but many thousand dollars on the year's output.

One finds niceties of this sort throughout the car, inside and outside.

Chandler owners will have good reason to be proud of the car's finish. It is deep and lustrous. The body color is a rich blue while the motor-hood, wheels and fenders are done in black.

Nothing Experimental

There are no radical mechanical changes in the chassis for this year, and there is no slightest hint of experimentation in the motor. There is no reason why there should be any experimentation in it. The Chandler Company has built this motor for three years past in its own factory. The first year or two brought out possibilities for minor refinements, and these refinements were embodied in the motor, but at no time after the first Chandler motor was produced was there any occasion for radical change. There was no fault to be corrected, no oversight to be supplied. This motor is famous today the world over wherever motor cars are driven. It delivers all the power that the motorist could ask for. On high it does with ease all the famous demonstration hills of the country. It produces speed in a plenty, more speed than nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand 'car owners would ever want or dare to use.

Finest Equipment

The Chandler car has always been featured by the highest grade equipment. When others have experimented with cheap ignitions to reduce production costs, Chandler has held steadfast to the Bosch Magneto, the best and highest priced ignition. When others use untried starting systems or complicated starting systems, Chandler holds to the original and standard Gray and Davis separate unit Electric Starting and Lighting System. Chandler continues its aluminum crank case, its mud-proof motor base, eliminating the necessity for dirty, noisy sheet metal dirt pan; its silent chain drive for motor shafts; its annular ball bearings; Stewart-Warner magnetic speedometer; Stewart vacuum gasoline feed; and all the other high-grade items which have featured the leader of the Light Sixes. The splendid rear axle is the full-floating Chandler axle built in the Chandler factory, with silent spiral bevel-gear drive. Rear wheels are equipped with non-skid tires. The wheelbase is 123 inches.

Autos Boost Good Roads

The awakening of public interest to the importance of good roads in this country was given its chief impetus through the agency of the automobile, according to John N. Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Company, who has made an exhaustive study of the roads subject.

"The amount of money spent in this country last year on highway construction amounted to approximately $250,000,000, but this huge expenditure was more than offset by the fact that land values in most localities were increased anywhere from 100 to 400 per cent. by the road improvements. If an equal amount of money is put into road improvements each year for the next ten years the United States will be able to boast of more than a half million miles of good roads representing a cost of $2,500,000,000 and an appreciation in land values of fully $25,000,000,000.

"The big trunk lines, such as the Lincoln Highway and Dixie Highway, never would have been started had it not been for the motor car," says Mr. Willys. "And these two, I believe to be but the forerunners of others that in time will give the United States as fine a system of highways as can be found in the world.

"What the coming of the automobile has accomplished in the way of road improvement work during the past ten years is nothing compared to what it will do in the future. When you stop to consider that there is more than one motor vehicle to every fifty people in this country, it is easy to understand the tremendous interest taken in the good roads movement.

"With over two million cars in use at the present time and with an additional 1,200,000 planned for the year 1916, it is only logical to believe that in the years to come the proportion of good roads in the United States will be far in excess of what it is today.

"Figures compiled by experts show that only 10 per cent. of our public roads are improved, while in many States the improved roads number less than 5 per cent. And, had it not been for the motor cars, this percentage would be still lower, for during the past ten years we have built more good roads than in all our previous history.

"In the report of the United States Department of Agriculture it is estimated that the farmers of this country are losing $250,000,000 annually on account of the inaccessibility of their products at certain times of the year, due to bad road conditions. This loss to the farmers is equal to the amount spent last year in road improvement work, and it will be interesting to note the next Government report to see if the farmers' losses have not been lessened materially by this huge expenditure for better roads.

"Too much credit cannot be given to the automobile for the road improvements that are going on all over the country. The town or village that neglects its streets or roadways is given a wide berth by tourists and motorists in general. The ability of the motor car to cover long distances quickly and economically enables its owner to do his trading in the town that offers the best approach to its stores.

"That is the chief reason why the more progressive towns today are paying strict attention to the roadways that lead into them. Competition between cities and towns has forced them to take care of the needs of the motorist and by improving their thoroughfares they have benefited the whole community.

Storms No Bar To These Motor Cars

R. F. Thompson, of the Buick Agency, Tells of Reliability Of Modern Cars

"Motor cars are now more reliable than the steamship or the railroad train. The auto will travel in spite of bad roads and stormy weather. The weather must be bad indeed to stall a motor car in the hands of a competent driver. Every time there is a particularly heavy storm this point is very clearly illustrated."

Trains may be stalled by floods and washouts; steamers may be prevented from entering and leaving port by heavy weather, but the automobile goes along with very little trouble.

In commenting recently on the general usefulness of automobiles in all kinds of weather, R. F. Thompson, general manager of the Howard Automobile Company, Pacific Coast distributers of Buick cars, said:

"The modern automobile seems able to overcome practically every obstacle placed in its way by the weather. The biggest handicap to an automobile's progress are several feet of snow; but this can be traveled over, as is evidenced by our having won with a Buick car for four consecutive years the Tahoe Tavern silver trophy offered annually to the first automobile to cross the summit of the Sierra on the Emigrant Gap State road.

"In winning this trophy it is necessary to travel over thirty miles of snow, running in depth from a few inches to fifty or seventy-five feet.

"Deep mud and water also make the motorist some trouble; but the owners of some of our six-cylinder Buicks are negotiating roads every day that would cause a horse-drawn vehicle to hesitate."

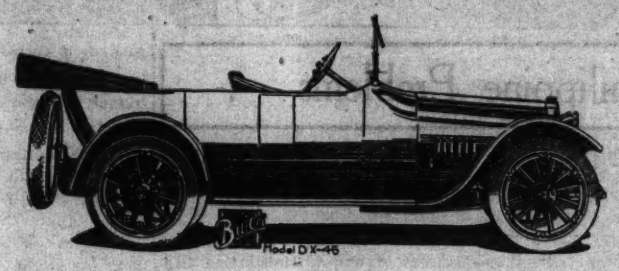
PROTECT INNER TUBES

If you are carrying any extra inner tubes, be sure to keep them away from places where they will come in contact with oil or greasy rags. Also keep them out of the tool compartment unless they are wrapped up in tire cases to protect them from the tools moving around through the action of the car.

Star Garage Co.

125, BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Tel. W197



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1916 MODEL BUICKS

Lightweight—Economical—6 Cylinder,
High Efficiency, Valve in Head,
Long-Stroke Motor
Delco Electric Lighting and
Self-Starting
Right-Hand Drive

Phone for Demonstration

OVER 120

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have been paid in Shanghai under "XS" Motor Car Insurance Policies to the complete satisfaction of the Company's Clients.

Insure where you
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MOTORISTS, PLEASE NOTE

that in consequence of the continued rise in exchange, the price of DUNLOP TYRES is from this date reduced 10%.

This concession, made entirely in favour of the consumer, will enable you to buy the best and yet practise the economy which befits these war-times.

REMEMBER

There are many best makes but only eon

DUNLOP

Dunlop Rubber Co., Limited

20, Kiukiang Road.

Tel: 2248. Cables: Pneumatic

BUY NOW! HIGHER PRICES ARE COMING

Increased Cost of Materials The Reason; It's The War Again

(From Motor Age)

That all car manufactures will have to raise the price of their machines for next year is practically a certainty, or, if they do not do this and hold the prices where they are, they will have to cut the quality. This is the unanimous opinion of men who are closest to the present condition of the materials markets. In fact, there is no more important thing in the minds of motor car producers today than this question of price.

Three of the leading companies have now raised the selling figure, Cadillac and Packard having done so some months ago, and Chalmers falling in line recently, and the general feeling is that all must meet the situation fairly and acknowledge that they cannot continue at present figures when it is costing them about one-fifth more to build the vehicles than it did one year ago, solely because they have to pay much more for the raw materials. Therefore, it can be stated positively that unless some unforeseen and highly improbable easing-off of the demand for iron and steel, copper, zinc, aluminum, brass, bronze, tin, etc, takes place, the profit in the vehicles will not be sufficient to give a reasonable return on the money invested.

The whole situation primarily is a question of supply and demand. There is an over-demand for everything and this is immediately reflected in the price. Fortunate indeed is the far-sighted purchasing agent who looked ahead and contracted for his supplies well in advance, but there are a great number who did not anticipate the present condition and they are the ones who are left high and dry. Steel mills will not contract now for material for delivery before 6 months hence, and there are mills which are asking 10 months.

Heretofore it has been possible to secure contract material within 30 to 60 days at the longest. This will immediately make clear the predicament of the concern which is not well supplied with what it will need for another half year. Add this question of delivery to the problem of price and you make a combination which is serious for the big manufacturer as well as the little fellow.

Investigation has shown that only in very few cases have the manufacturers been able to take care of their prospective needs beyond January, 1917. They cannot even make contracts at present prices to extend farther ahead than that time, because the steel mills will not entertain them. This may change as the year advances, but at present no one will venture to say what conditions will be when another 12 months roll around the calendar.

Apparently the car assembler is hit the hardest—much harder than the producer who makes the parts he puts into his chassis. The parts maker only gets materials as he contracts for his product, and hence he cannot buy material in large quantity very far ahead unless he is a very big parts maker and is able to figure on a general average from year to year. This condition immediately reflects on the price which the car builder has to pay, and any manufacturer today will say that he is paying more in proportion for everything he does not make in his own shops.

This means simply that the assembler cannot make as much profit today on a car which he sells at the same or even a slightly higher price than the actual car manufacturer, even though both cars were identical in quality and design. This statement would be discounted somewhat where the assembler works on a very large scale and is in a position to contract for what he is reasonably sure he will need many months hence. Very few are in that enviable position.

Some of the strong car makers will not feel the present great increases in price before next January because their contracts were made at lower figures to run until that time, but after that date none will say what he will have to pay. Therefore, with the announcement of 1917 models, which will begin about the middle of the year, if past policies are taken as a criterion, we will see increases all along the line unless some other way is found to surmount the situation.

Perhaps in some cases reduction of manufacturing cost can be made to offset the added cost of what goes into the cars, but this is very doubtful in view of the enormous increase. Then, too, the manufacturers, even though some of them are fixed until next January, will have to look ahead farther than that, because in most cases, they are simply getting nicely started on the new models by the first of the year.

For regular customers, the general advances in materials mean at the present time an increased cost of about 20 per cent on every car turned out, all other manufacturing cost factors remaining the same. This takes into account all materials with which the car is concerned. It figures in the aluminum, copper tubing, wiring, etc., etc.

To give a few specific instances of what this material shortage—it can be called that—means, it might be said that the hot-rolled steel makers have increased their prices 75 per cent with the year. This takes in all sorts of bar stock, which is a very important part of the car man's needs. Normally, such material can be bought for a $1.10 per hundred pounds, but at present it is quoted at $1.90 and delivery is far in the future.

But it is manufactured steel that is especially telling upon the industry. This is the stock that is re-rolled and made into frames, and countless other parts. Small strips of this kind have advanced from $2.40 per hundred to $3.50 and $4.00, and frame strips have gone up almost $1.00 a hundred.

One prominent manufacturer with an output of some 15,000 cars yearly figured it out for the writer that the frame alone used in his car costs $4.00 more than it did last year, and this advance is proportionate throughout.

Effect On Parts Makers

What has been said regarding car makers applies with equal force to the manufacturers of component parts for cars. Needless to say, they cannot take contracts with a certainty of delivery at any specified time, nor will they take any new business without raising the price to meet the new conditions, and perhaps even discount further advances to a large extent.

The parts people are especially hard hit in cases where they have long-time contracts to meet which were taken at prices based upon material costs far below present prices. Unless they were able to contract for what materials they needed, at prices in proportion to what they are getting for their products, they are simply taking the loss out of their expected profit. In many instances the parts concerns under contract have been to the manufacturers with the matter, but the car maker's answer is that he is in the same boat, and naturally looks to the parts man for what he has planned.

This condition was well illustrated by a carburetor maker of Detroit. He buys $12,000 worth of brass casting monthly and the cost has risen from 20 to 27 cents a pound, with an expected advance to 35 cents. He further uses $2,000 worth of brass rod each month, and on that price has gone from 13 cents normally to 35 cents. Besides this, deliveries cannot be secured within 4 to 5 months, whereas in the past he has been accustomed to get what he wanted within 2 to 3 weeks.

"But I cannot go to the car maker and ask for more money," he explained, "because the car maker with whom I have a contract will laugh at me and say he is in the same boat himself."

As a result, this carburetor producer is like all others—he is trying to reduce the weight of his instruments by redesigning and shaving here and there without impairing the design. Necessity is dictating great things in the carburetor field, as in most others, for in another great carburetor plant in Detroit they are daily turning out 500 carburetors made of malleable iron, instead of brass, because the former is a cheaper material and seems to work equally as well. Some of the makers are even striving to so build their carburetors that some parts can be made of pressed steel, thus reducing the cost.

Position of The Industry

So it goes down through the industry. You will see axle makers scratching their heads over problems of weight reduction; see them substituting certain constructions for others where they can save in material cost without hurting quality; you will see this thought uppermost in the minds of a great many engineers.

You will hear people say that the industry should assert itself with the iron and steel makers, the aluminum producers and the rest. The industry takes such a large proportion of these products, they say, that it should be able to demand deliveries when it wants them; in a word, it should by its united strength be able to bring the materials people down on their knees and bring about reasonable service.

Nothing could be more absurd. The combined tonnage of iron and steel used by the motor car industry is not over 5 per cent of the total production of the iron and steel industry of this country. Why should the iron and steel industry, then, have any particular regard for the motor car industry? The railroads, the structural steel users and the bridge builders are the big consumers and their demands must come ahead of the car makers. This fact is recognized by a great many of the motor car men.

The total consumption of steel last year by the motor car industry was not over 1,500,000 tons, whereas the production estimated for 1915 was about 31,000,000 tons. One has but to figure it out to see where the motor car industry inevitably must stand in the eyes of the greatest of American industries—iron and steel.

By careful estimate, it was found that one car maker with an output ranking very close to the top, utilized about 10,000 tons per year.

Today it is said that certain of the munitions makers are offering a premium of 2½ cents and more, per pound, for preferred rollings, this over the present market. Think of that point along with the meagre percentage of 5, and you will wonder why the motor car industry is treated as well as it is right now.

An important result of present material conditions and the future outlook is that designers are paying closer attention to weight reduction and better working out of the details of their cars so that every pound of useless weight can be eliminated.

There is also chance for capitalization upon the situation. Supposing a maker has bought far-sightedly and advantageously. He can raise price with the present market conditions as an excuse, and thus increase revenue with no added production cost, for the length of his contracts, at least. This, it would seem, he has a perfect right to do, and it is a reward for his buying shrewdness.

One thing seems certain. The makers should tell the public plainly how things stand and frankly meet the issue. Prices logically should be increased if quality is to be maintained, and it is the writer's opinion that the public would rather pay slightly more for the cars than to pay the same or less money for cheapened machines.

Servian King Travels In An American Car

The fame of the American motor car has spread so far that the King of Servia has been bitten by the American car. The aged monarch travels in a Cadillac Eight. When the King made his hurried flight from his war ridden country, he was carried to safety in an eight-cylinder Cadillac. Word to this effect was received by the Cadillac Motor Car Company last week, with a photograph showing the aged monarch being helped from the car to his horse. The King appears very feeble in the picture and the troops are gathered along the border in the bleakest part of the lost country.

The Servian King traveled in the Cadillac from the start of the invasion, and, although the country was mountainous and the terrific storms made the roads deep with mud, the Cadillac was kept at hand for hurried trips.

The photograph received by the Cadillac company was taken by a French military camera man and carried by aeroplane from Scutari to Durazzo and then forwarded to the United States.

Many Cadillac ambulances are doing service on the European battlefield and a great many eights are used for emergency work.

In Mexico General Carranza has never been without one or more Cadillac cars. For several years he has used this make exclusively for his personal use and recently purchased one of the new eights. He has traveled to all parts of the trouble-ridden country and the cars have been forced to negotiate the poorest excuses for roads to be found anywhere in the world.

Markt Garage Issues New Coupon Books

Innovation Will Be a Convenience To Patrons Hiring Cars

A system of coupon books for the convenience of patrons who wish to rent cars has been instituted by the Markt Garage. The books come in two sizes and mean a saving in money as well as in time and trouble. The company is sending out the following explanation of the new system:

"During the past few months, particularly since our rates were reduced to $3.00 per hour, with a minimum charge of $1.00 our hire car business has grown so rapidly, that we have found it necessary, to introduce some system which will facilitate an ever increasing volumn of work in keeping our accounts and in making collections. To accomplish this object, and at the same time be able to offer added inducements to our patrons, we have decided to issue books of coupons which will be accepted for hire service. We shall issue two styles of coupon books, one to contain 34 coupons at a redeeming value of $21.00 which we shall sell at $20.00 cash and the other to contain 17 coupons at a redeeming value of $10.50 to sell at $10.

"We believe that this system will at once appeal as not only being a convenience but also a saving in hired car expenses, since there is a reduction of five per cent to those who use the coupon books.

"These coupon books are now ready for delivery at our Garage, No. 89-91, Rue Montauban, at prices as named above, and will be accepted by the drivers of our cars from this date."

A Matter of Spelling

"Alone—alone in a great city!"

The words burst like heart-tearing sobs from the lips of the wretched-looking man at the street corner, and passers-by eyed him in silent sympathy.

"Alone in a great city!" he sobbed again. Then over his careworn face flashed a sudden look of hope, as he added: "Ah, that gives me an idea!"

Taking from the pocket of his shabby waistcoat his real silver watch he turned quickly into a side alley over which hung the sign of the three golden balls. A few minutes later her returned, pushing a little ticket into his now empty pocket and jingling some coins gaily.

"A loan," he muttered in happy, care-free tones, a loan in a great city."

The Star Garage Co.

125, Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body—building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

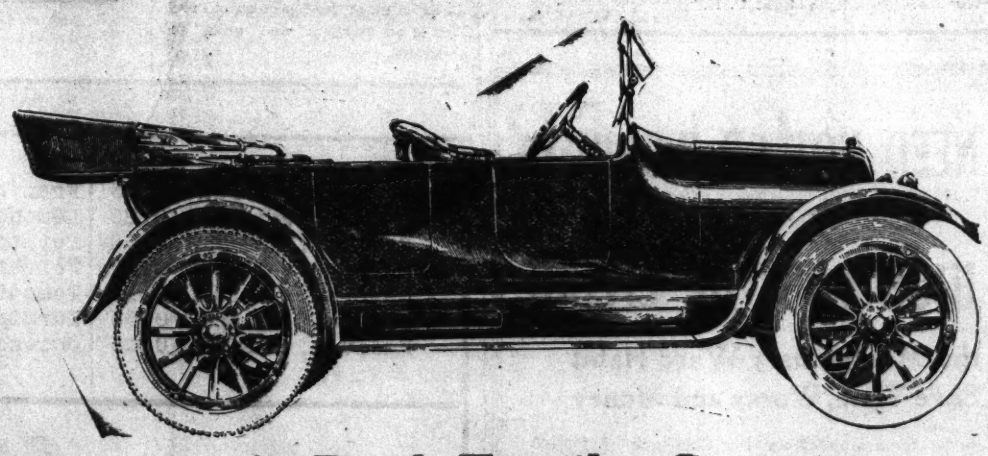
FREE AIR

Model 75

Overland

Touring Car - - Tls. 1,750
Roadster - - - „ 1,700

Electric Lights
Electric Starter



A Real Family Car
At A Low Price

No other automobile at anywhere near the price offers half the advantages of this new Overland.

It has a powerful motor; electric starting and lighting system; 104 inch (2642 mm.) wheel-base; cantilever springs; large tryes; demountable rims; streamline body design.

In every respect it compares favorably with many cars costing much more money.

And it is not only in purchase price that you save. The unusually light weight of the car—only 2160 pounds—makes it exceedingly economical in operation.

Yet it is surprisingly roomy, providing ample accommodations for five adults.

It is a real family car in every respect.

And anyone in the family can drive it.

The soft, comfortable seat cushions are built over long coiled springs.

The electric control buttons are right on the steering column, where you do not have to lean forward to reach them.

To start the motor you merely press a foot button in the floor.

Anyone can operate the easy working clutch

When you ride in this new Overland you will know this is the ideal combination of a thoroughly modern automobile at a very moderate price.

Specifications

Long Stroke Block Motor
Electric Starter—Electric Lights
High Tension Magneto Ignition
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cowl Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)
Large tyres 31" x 4".

Demountable, detachable rims—one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Syphon cooling
Streamline body with concealed door hinges
Rain-vision Windshield, ventilating type, built-in
Crowned fenders
Lustrous black finish

Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator, with head, rear and dash lamps and headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover; magnetic speedometer; electric horn; combination rear light and license bracket; hinged rug rail; foot rest; tyre carrier in rear; full set of tools; tyre repair kit; jack and pump.

Complete Information on Request

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

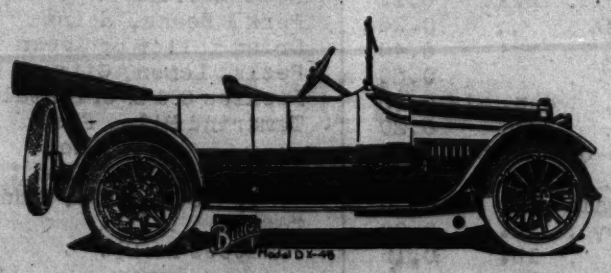
2a, Jinkee Road. Shanghai and Hankow. *Telephone 3809*

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.

Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Cars. Full information on request.

JUST ARRIVED

1916 BUICK CARS



On view at the

EASTERN GARAGE

A129 and A130 Szechuen Road

STUDEBAKER WASTE REDUCED BY SYSTEM

E. M. Woolley, Well-Known Writer, Tells Of Method Of Big Factory

Referring to the automobile factory of the Studebaker Corporation in Detroit, Mich., Edward Mott Woolley, in a recent current magazine, says:

"Some three years ago a certain automobile factory was employing nearly 11,000 men and turning out 175 cars a day. Its gross earnings were large, but there were not any net profits. At the present time, with 6,000 men, it makes 250 cars a day—bigger and better cars at that—and is earning good profits. Right here is a story that makes you skeptical at the start. It is difficult to believe that nearly 5,000 unnecessary men were employed in that plant. It is difficult to believe offhand that this company would cut the price of its cars nearly 25 per cent, reduce its floor space nearly 10 per cent, decrease its pay roll about one-third, raise wages 11 per cent. and cut a huge slice off its overhead or indirect expense. It is even harder to believe that it could reach into its scrap pile and take out of it a clean million dollars a year. Yet all these things have been done."

Woolley calls the system which made possible the above-mentioned details the "new philosophy of manufacturing," and goes on to state that in order to accomplish these things the Studebaker organization first established a "methods department, and its task was to analyze all departments one by one. With a a stop watch and otherwise, the machine tools were all studied, as well as the movements of the men, and a flood of light was thrown upon the colony of dark corners."

Woolley's article is one of the most interesting and educational products of the pen that has ever appeared in print with reference of the automobile industry. The author's facts and data were compiled after several weeks of careful investigation, during which time he was a guest of the Studebaker Corporation for several days. Through every detail of every plant of the company went Woolley with departmental heads, engineering experts and shop foremen.

One of Woolley's most interesting paragraphs covers the Studebaker system of heat treatment. "To the unscientific observer there is drama in this," writes Woolley. "In a little office at one side a grim man sits hunched over a table that is thickly inlaid with small electric bulbs. They flash up at him their warning in red green and white. He is the pyrometer man, and each of these bulbs tells him what is going on in some given furnace. It may be the furnace where the front axle of your next car is getting the third degree. The red light means too hot, the green light too cool and the white light O. K."

A Compulsory Vacation In A Ford

William C. Benbow is Ford representative for Mexico, having Mexico City as his seat of operations. He remained at his post as long as he could, but at last the unsettled condition of affairs became too much for him, and with his wife, he started for New York. How the ensuing weeks were passed is told in the following story:

"Upon looking the facts in the face, we found ourselves presenting the unusual spectacle of being marooned in our own country.

"Having seen something of other countries, the inspiration was born of seizing this unexpected opportunity for getting a nearer view of part of our own land than is feasible from a car window.

"And so—the New York Branch of the Ford Company was simply requested to send around a Model T Ford touring car. Nothing simpler to do, nothing so simple to use, nothing so dependable and economical, at any price.

"Thus it was we started from New York City on a bright summer day on what proved to be a Voyage of Discovery.

"The first stop was historic Newburgh, where Washington disbanded his army in 1783, and where his headquarters are still maintained as a museum, containing many interesting relics of Revolutionary times.

"Niagara has been fittingly described by so many brides as 'Just grand!' that mere man has no right to intrude his poor opinion.

"After stopping three days in Cleveland, we 'bumped the bumps' from Toledo to Detroit in spite of expert advice offered in Cleveland, to navigate Lake Erie in preference.

"While in the Ohio metropolis, a camping outfit was purchased. This added greatly to the pleasure of the trip, and required but about twenty minutes to set up or knock down. It was easily carried, weighing but forty pounds.

"Passing through the beautiful farming country of Michigan and Indiana in the midst of the harvest season, we finally came to Lincoln's birthplace in Kentucky—a small one room log cabin, now well shielded by a granite structure; then on to Mammoth Cave, Nashville and the South.

"While various stretches of unimproved road were encountered north of the Ohio River, it was not until Kentucky was reached that we found Dame Nature in her pristine splendor—in the middle of the road all day. We felt very "near to Nature" in this respect, practically all the way from Louisville to New Orleans.

"For a thousand miles, across five states, we unremittingly pursued that Good Road just ahead a few miles, like unto Ponce de Leon in quest of the Fountain of Youth.

"The trip lasted twenty-nine days, and a log-book was kept from day to day, containing among other things a very accurate account of gasoline and oil purchases. No special effort was made to economize, the results being as follows: Miles traveled per gallon of gasoline—north of the Ohio River, 19.13; south of the Ohio River, 14.75. Average for entire trip, 2504 miles, New York to New Orleans, 17.15. Consumption of lubricating oil for entire trip, one quart for each 108 miles."

Household Suggestions

Instead of tacking oilcloth down, try the following: Mix a good smooth paste of flour and water. Apply the paste with a large paint brush to the edges of the oilcloth and a little on the boards. Press oilcloth down tightly, and it will adhere to floor, and can be pulled up when necessary without unsightly edges.

* * *

Dark dresses or suits can be cleaned beautifully by this method: Boil a number of ivy leaves until the water becomes almost black; when cold, lay the clothes on a table, and brush all over with the liquid, press with a hot iron.

* * *

If a child's Winter jersey has worn at the cuffs, cut off the worn part and fix in its place the top of an old sock. This is an excellent and quite unnoticeable economy.

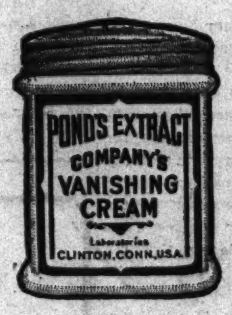
Fragrant as a Rose

When you open a jar of Pond's Vanishing Cream the Jacque Rose fragrance rises as dainty and fresh as from a real rose blossom.

This inviting perfume is only one of the several distinctive features which make Vanishing Cream so much more delightful than other preparations.

Another charming feature of Vanishing Cream is the ease and rapidity with which it is absorbed by the skin. It may be applied freely at any time without injury to gloves, veil or clothing.

Used before exposure to sun or wind, you will find Vanishing Cream the most wonderfully effective preventative against chaps, dryness and irritation, that you ever imagined.



Try Vanishing Cream for yourself. Your druggist will gladly supply you with a sample tube.

POND'S Extract Company's VANISHING CREAM

POND'S EXTRACT—"The Standard for 60 Years"
soothes and cools in emergency, particularly for those every-day injuries such as cuts, bruises, burns, etc.

YOU NEED NOT BE WORRIED

by

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			Wine, Claret	1.00-	0.60
			,, Champagne	3.50-	2.00
			Wellington Knifepolish		0.30

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY APRIL 16, 1916

CRICKETERS ARE OILING UP BATS

S. C. C. Decides In Favor Of Keeping the Second League Going

FRIENDLY SENIOR GAMES

Nets Will Be Up Easter Monday; Opening Game On April 29

By Domino

Cricketers, remembering that Good Friday is the recognised first day of the great game, are wiping the dust off their bats and oiling them up. Flannels are being examined to see how much the moths have left. Pads are having their first coat of blanco. And the athletic stores are beginning to show off their new stocks of willows.

The question prominent in most of our minds is: "What's going to happen to the game this year?" First division cricket was not too attractive last season and with fewer players than ever available the outlook isn't rosy.

The S.C.C. has had a meeting and discussed the season's arrangements. The senior club is in favor of continuing the Second League and the energetic Secretary, Mr. C. W. Marshall, is doing his best to get the various junior clubs to put teams in the field regularly.

Turning to Senior Cricket it looks as if the Knock-Out Competition will stand over for a season but in its place a series of friendly games will be arranged in which the talent will be distributed and the rank and file given a chance.

Nets will be up on Easter Monday—weather permitting of course—and an opening game played on Saturday April 29th between the 1st Eleven and Next Fifteen. I hear that the Club's President, Mr. A. P. Wood, is shortly taking leave and before his departure a contest between his eleven and the next string will take place. May 6 is the suggested date.

The races will interrupt the game for a week but on May 20 the Public School Past and Present will meet the Club. This is always a good match. The School is able to call upon practically every good cricketer in the Settlement. Billings, the brothers Lanning, Torry Wilson, Tom Main and a host of others need a lot of beating. Rumors are afloat that the first named of the above players is taking a holiday in the Old Country which means another temporary loss to local cricket.

There are to be two matches with the S.R.C.; two with the S.V.C.; two with the Country Club and two with the Shanghai Bath Club—something new. Then there are a couple of fixtures in which players with names beginning with anything from A to L will entertain those whose initials are farther down the alphabet.

The annual match between Taikoo and Wayfoong is down to take place on August 12. Taikoo has not been fortunate of late in the noble game but there never yet has been a tide that didn't turn. Two games between players of over 35 and under 35 are scheduled. The veterans will probably try to prove the fallacy of the saying "Youth will be served."

There are sure to be other matches but the games just mentioned will keep players busy between April and September and also maintain interest in what the Englishman calls "The King of Games."

Last season the following teams entered the Second League: S.C.C.; S.R.C.; Customs, B.A.T.; the Police, St. Andrew's. A meeting shortly will be called to arrange a schedule for the coming season. Doubts are entertained as to whether the League will go through this season. Clubs like St. Andrew's and the Customs found great difficulty last year in raising teams weekly and it doesn't seem any easier for them this year. The Customs have lost many good players, the latest to go being Messrs. Roe and Galvin. The B.A.T. have lost their Admirable Crichton of Sport W. C. G. Clifford and his absence from both attack and defence may make the Tobacconists think twice about entering the lists. The S.C.C. will be all right; the Police will always be able to entertain a team and I hear that the Public School Old Boys, the Hanbury School and the Cathedral School are all contemplating entering the Junior League. This should improve things a good deal.

Despite the number of players who are scoring in distant fields it still looks as if we out here will be able to keep our end up.

S. V. C. Battle Practice Postponed Through Rain

Rain is an extra special sort of a nuisance when you are a member of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, because it is an accepted ruling by all the world's greatest Generals that you cannot do soldiering in the rain. The S. V. C. had some big business on yesterday, but there was the rain again and—nothing doing, or, at least, not much.

But, here is where the kick comes in. Perhaps, when it has been raining continuously for a week and there is a parade called for field maneuvers, where it is essential that the men lie down to take cover, there is an excuse for postponement, for, in all probability, the attendance would be too sparse for any good work to result.

For a route march, or trench-digging, it is altogether different. Admittedly, it has been raining pretty well the last day or two, but the ground was very hard previously and actual inspection of the rifle range territory showed the ground to be in no way sodden.

Of course, it was a little damp, but far from being flooded and, as a disgusted Engineer non-com. said, it was ideal for digging by men the majority of whom have never handled a pick or shovel in their lives. Now they have got to wait for fine weather.

Yesterday, the Volunteers were delivered from a couple of hours of wet feet and muddy clothes, from the possible ill effects of which the vigor of the exercise would have saved them. After performing their allotted task on a fine day, they will have a week or more of blistered hands, as any old soldier will assure them.

The program was a march down to the range by companies, trench digging and maintaining covering fire, all 45 be executed against time. Instead, as it had been raining, they had a little practice at the company marching part of it out to the Markham road region and then a route march back.

The men did not know until they were on parade that the advertised program had been abandoned, yet there was a very fine muster, so it is obvious that they are not frightened of a little work under slightly unpleasant conditions, if only they are allowed to do it.

At the Theaters

The first episode of the Exploits of Elaine will run tomorrow night at the Apollo Theater. This is a novel detective drama in which Miss Pearl White is the charming heroine. The pictures introduce Craig Kennedy, the famous scientific detective character originated by Arthur B. Reeve who is the author of the Elaine plot. In another section of today's CHINA PRESS will be found the novelized version of the episodes to be shown on the screen tomorrow night. These stories will appear each Sunday so that you may read the story one day and see the picture the next.

* * *

The Apollo bill for tonight features a three-part Pathecolor called A Rose Among Briers. Other pictures are Pathe's British Gazette, Billy Boy's Victim, Wiffles in a Musical Vein, Safety First and an episode from the Hazards of Helen named The Girl at the Throttle. The Russian-Polish ballet is also on the programme.

* * *

The great Roman historical drama, Spartacus will be shown at the Victoria Theater tonight. There are six reels in this magnificent production and the effect of the pictures is heightened by special music. The spectacle is called a twin sister of the Quo Vadis film. One of the most striking scenes of the story is that of an arena in which gladiatorial combats take place and lions are turned loose upon their victims.

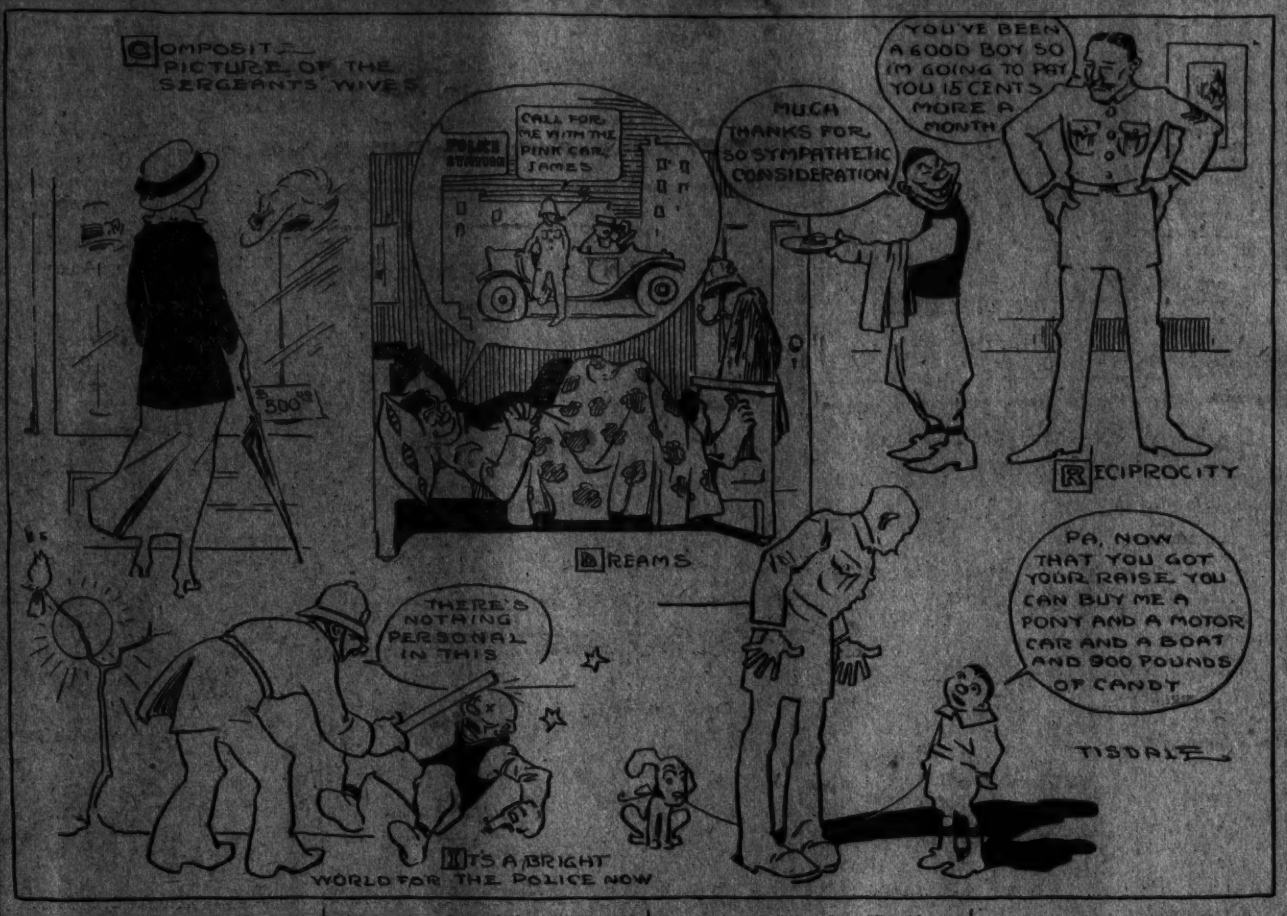
* * *

Famous Battles of Napoleon is a film shown at the Olympic Theater tonight. The picture is in four parts and shows vividly the dramatic episodes in the life of the greatest general of history. Ten thousand men and 2,000 horses took part in the production of this masterpiece. There are new songs by Miss Helen Galardi and the Three Delroys give an amusing exhibition of fire juggling and other tricks.

* * *

The last two episodes of the Black Box are featured at the Town Theater tonight. There is also a stirring drama of circus life, Nima of the Theater. In addition, Keystone and other comedies are shown.

The Police Got Their Pay Increase ◻ By Tisdale


COMPOSITE PICTURE OF THE SERGEANTS WIVES
CALL FOR ME WITH THE PINK CAR, JAMES
POLICE STATION
DREAMS
THERE'S NOTHING PERSONAL IN THIS
IT'S A BRIGHT WORLD FOR THE POLICE NOW
MUCH THANKS FOR SO SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION
YOU'VE BEEN A GOOD BOY SO I'M GOING TO PAY YOU 15 CENTS MORE A MONTH
RECIPROCITY
PA, NOW THAT YOU GOT YOUR RAISE YOU CAN BUY ME A PONY AND A MOTOR CAR AND A BOAT AND 900 POUNDS OF CANDY
TISDALE

An order from headquarters yesterday officially notified foreign members of the Municipal Police that an increase in pay had been granted them. The men had heard rumors that all was well—but there were a few born skeptics who wouldn't believe it until it came through with the signature of the secretary of the Municipal Council. Yesterday nailed all doubts. The men and their families are now busy figuring out what they are going to do with the surplus.

Several prominent sergeants have recollected the fact that the Spring Race Meet is just around the corner and are considering the advisability of doubling their good fortune through the medium of fat sweepstakes. The fact that there will be a Tls. 45 bonus at the end of the month because the raise dates from the first of the year, encourages those with leanings toward the extravagant.

For all classes up to that of sub-inspector, the increase granted is Tls. 15 a month. Classes up to third class inspector get Tls. 20 added to their pay checks. When the ghost walks with the third class inspectors hereafter he brings them Tls. 30 more a month. The increase granted the chief inspectors is on about the same percentage. In addition to the pay, there are other improvements made in the service. Classes have been added and the time in some instances has been cut down so that promotions come faster.

The order announcing the good news and the the rates of pay which the men will received hereafter follow:

The following Scale of Pay is authorised with effect from January 1, 1916:—

3rd Class Constable Tls. 85 per month—18 months.

2nd Class Constable Tls. 90 per month—18 months.

1st Class Constable Tls. 95 per month—18 months.

1st Class Constable Tls. 100 per month.

4th Class Warder Tls. 85 per month—1 year.

3rd Class Warder Tls. 90 per month—1 year.

2nd Class Warder Tls. 100 per month—1 year.

3rd Class Sergeant and 1st Class Warder Tls. 110 per month—3 years.

2nd Class Sergeant and 1st Class Warder Tls. 115 per month—3 years.

1st Class Sergeant and 1st Class Warder Tls. 120 per month—3 years.

1st Class Sergeant and 1st Class Warder Tls. 125 per month—3 years.

1st Class Sergeant and 1st Class Warder Tls. 130.

Sub-Inspector and Senior Warder Tls. 140 per month—3 years.

Sub-Inspector and Senior Warder Tls. 145 per month—3 years.

Sub-Inspector and Senior Warder Tls. 150 per month—3 years.

Sub-Inspector and Senior Warder Tls. 155 per month.

3rd Class Inspector and Assistant Gaoler Tls. 175 per month—3 years.

2nd Class Inspector and Assistant Gaoler Tls. 185 per month—3 years.

1st Class Inspector and Assistant Gaoler Tls. 200 per month—3 years.

1st Class Inspector and Assistant Gaoler Tls. 220 per month.

Chief Inspector and Gaoler Tls. 250 per month—3 years.

Chief Inspector and Gaoler Tls. 275 per month—3 years.

Chief Inspector and Gaoler Tls. 300 per month—3 years.

Chief Inspector and Gaoler Tls. 375 per month.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Public School's Tennis Plans

By Domino Junior

Tennis, it seems, will be more popular in the coming season than ever. Some clubs already are starting to prepare and the Public School Old Boys are among them. Last year they had a successful series of handicap matches, and this season they mean to repeat. The games, however, will be played on the American schedule, which gives every player a fair chance. New members are rolling up and a large entry for the handicap matches is expected.

* * *

Among last year's cracks who will contest will be Messrs. E. J. Cooke, A. V. White, B. H. Smith, H. V. Rowland, and H. Forter. Other notables will be Messrs. N. David, A. Levis, A. Ferris, F. Madar, G. Madar, and G. Tipp. These latter have at times given some very good exhibitions.

* * *

I also hear on good authority, that the Old Boys mean to enter into second league cricket. Nor will they do badly if they do. They have many Rosa players, who have been in second league cricket before, and this will help them towards success. A. V. White, St. Andrew's crack bowler and batsman, is playing for Public School, also F. Madar, G. Madar, and others are joining the school's colors.

* * *

It is hoped to start cricket practice after the races, and the Old Boys mean to work themselves up to good form. Hard practice will of course help them. Should Public School enter the junior league, it is very likely that St. Xavier's will follow, and they can put up just as good a cricket team as they can in football. I remember St. Xavier's feats in school cricket, some years back, when their eleven was really powerful. "Ginger" Smith, one of their crack bats knocked up 120 runs not out in a league match against Public School. That is a record that has never been equalled here.

School for Card Players

Auction Bridge. J. F. J. says: There are no trumps left when A leads a heart. Dummy plays small; B plays the ace of diamonds; the declarer a heart. Without turning the trick over, B leads the ten of hearts, and the declarer claims a revoke. A insists that if B's mistake stands the trick is A's and it is A's lead, and B's ten of hearts is an exposed card, as he led out of turn. The declarer says he can let the lead out of turn stand, which completes the revoke.

It is agreed that B renounced to the heart lead and that he played a card to what he intended to be the following trick. This establishes the revoke, whether the previous trick was turned down or not, no matter whose lead it was for the next trick. The declarer is in error in saying he can let the lead out of turn stand. All he can do is to call a suit from the player whose turn it is to lead, or call B's card exposed.

Mrs. C. asks if the holder of a Yarborough is entitled to a new deal.

Not unless the three others at the table agree to it. There is a superstition to the effect that a player who holds neither ace, face nor trump can "ask" for a new deal, but the legend does not say that the three other players must allow it.

F. M. M. says: B's bid of four spades is overcalled by Z's bid of five hearts, which B doubles, and it is A's lead. He holds K, 9, 8, 3, 2 of spades, and leads the fourth best. Is this correct?

Against a trump declaration length is of no importance, and the conventional rule is to lead the best card you have of your partner's declared suit. A should have led the king, as his partner's ignorance of the location of such an important card might seriously affect his game. Some persons argue that after they have assisted they have shown length, and the card can be read as fourth best. But this shows a wrong conception of the object of the lead, which is to take tricks with the high cards; not to establish a long suit against a declaration to make five odd.

Mrs. B. writes: Will you answer the following to decide a wager: In 3 hands auction bridge the dealer bids one heart, which is not contested, but doubled. Can or cannot the dealer change the bid? Also, what is one trick worth doubled and re-doubled?

Answer: The dealer has the privilege of changing the bid. One trick redoubled, should the bidder succeed in scoring the odd trick, counts 100 above the line and each additional trick 100. Below the line each trick counts four times the value of the suit declared.

Cribbage. J. E. C. says: Playing four hand, after the go, D has no cards left. A has a 6, B has two 7s and C an 8. When B plays the 7 on A's 6, the run of three is pegged by C. Both B and A pass. Can B peg another run with his remaining 7, which covers his first 7, or not?

There is no second run, as it is the order in which the cards fall and not their appearance on the table that forms the run. B pegs a last cards, that is all.

E. G. says: Playing two hand, A plays a 5 and B a 10, pegging the fifteen. A plays a 4 and B a 3, for which he insists he can peg a run, 3 4 5. Is this correct?

No, because the ten comes in between the 5 and the 4. Any break in the sequence bars its value for scoring purposes.

G. E. C. says: We have an argument as to how the following play should be scored. A's cards are the 2 3 4 5 and B's are the 3 4 6 7. It

(Continued on Page 2)

Baden Powell Boy Scouts

Troop Orders for the week ending April 22.

Wednesday 19th. Full Uniform. General Troop parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m.

Thursday 20th to Tuesday 25th. Easter Camp at the "Point," Yangtzepoo.

Saturday 22nd. General Troop parade at Camp. 2.15 p.m. Shield Competitions.

Orderly Officers and Patrols as detailed in Camp Orders.

Easter Camp. All parents and friends of the movement are invited to attend the Camp at 3 p.m. on Saturday 22nd.

FITZROY LLOYD,
Scoutmaster.

News Brevities

The China Merchants steamers that have been commandeered for military purposes at Tientsin are the Hsinyu and the Hsinkong.

* * *

The appeal in the enemy trading case against the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd., is to be heard in the British Supreme Court tomorrow.

* * *

The Society St. Vincent de Paul thanks the ladies who promoted the entertainment given at the Apollo Theater, on March 11, to aid the society's funds. Thanks are also due to Mr. Hertaberg for the loan of the theater, films, orchestra, etc.; to the donors of prizes given away during the interval; to those who presented sweets, etc., sold during the performance and to the public in general whose generosity helped a great deal to raise the substantial sum of $764.47.

ACE QUEEN PLAY AT ROYAL AUCTION

Ignorance of One Little Piece Of Tactics Causes Loss Of Many Tricks

MODERN WAY OF BIDDING

By An Expert

New York, March 5.—If one were suddenly asked to name the position that is most frequently misplayed at the bridge table among the many card situations that come up it would probably be found a difficult matter to decide with any degree of certainty. The mind would run over many situations and would no sooner settle on one than another would seem even more common.

There are many standard positions that everyone with a knowledge of the game is supposed to know how to play. When to lead trumps, when to discard losers, in which hand to hold the re-entries, where to unblock and which suit to duck—all these matters are improperly handled only by the untaught player.

But there is one position that is constantly misplayed even by those who are pretty well up in the tactics of the game, and that is the combination of queen in one hand and ace in the other, with or without the jack or the ten, or both.

You constantly see a dummy's queen led through when the declarer has the ace and others, but you can seldom find a player who can give you the rule for the management of all such situations so that you can remember it and use it.

"I always do so and so," one player will tell you, while another will explain that in this particular case he thinks such a play would be better. What you want is a rule that is based on mathematical expectation of results and that is bound to come out ahead in the long run, even if it falls down badly now and then.

It can be demonstrated that if the queen is in one hand, and only once guarded, the best chance for two tricks is to put it right on, unless the ten is with the ace and others in the fourth hand.

It can also be shown that if the ten is with the ace the only possible way to lose the certainty of two tricks in the suit is to play that queen second hand. Lay out the cards and try it, placing the king, jack, nine and others where you please and letting the lead come from either side for the second round.

This rule refers to the separation of the ace and queen when the suit is led by the adversaries. Few know how to play it, still fewer know the rule and the reason for the play when it is the declarer's suit, and he leads it himself.

With ace and queen both in the same hand; every beginner knows that the plan is to lead from the weak hand to the strong, so as to finesse the queen, in the hope that the king may be to the right of the ace and queen. This finesse is governed by the rule that you must play as if you knew the card were there, because if it is not there, it does not matter how you play.

So familiar is the average player with the merits of this finesse that if the queen is in one hand and the ace in the other he will lead the queen to the ace, with the idea that he is making the same finesse as when both ace and queen are in the one hand.

It is a difficult matter to convince some persons that this is simply throwing the queen away, if the adversaries know anything about the game. This refers to situations in which the jack and ten are not both of the queen, which is quite another story and has rules of its own. The difficult thing for the beginner to understand is that you hope for the king to be on one side when the ace and queen are together, and for it to be on the other side when the ace and queen are divided.

If you lead the queen from one hand to the ace in the other, hoping to make two tricks that way by shutting out the king, you will find that if the second hand has the king he will at once put it on, and then you have wasted both ace and queen to get one trick.

The adversary's idea is to make some subordinate card good in his partner's hand by forcing you to use up your high cards in this manner, two at a time. If the king is in the fourth hand he will just wait until it is his turn to play and take that queen into camp.

If you hold both ace and queen and the king is on your left, one trick is all you can make if you have to lead the suit, no matter how you manage it. If the king is on your right you

can make two tricks by leading through the king.

If you hold the ace and the queen in the dummy, one trick is all you can make if that king is still on your right, no matter how you play. But if that king is on your left, you can make two tricks. The position of the king that is fatal in the one case is your only salvation in the other.

This being so your play is not to lead from the queen to the ace but from the ace to the queen. It is the one curious exception to the otherwise universal rule of leading from the weak hand to the strong.

Ignorance of this little piece of tactics is probably responsible for the loss of several hundred thousand tricks every day, to say nothing of the games and rubbers that go with them.

Here is a hand that went the rounds of the duplicate tournament at the Knickerbocker on February 24, upon which only one pair in the room went game, all the others missing it by their mismanagement of this position, one in one hand and queen in the other, without the jack. It was No. 24, dealer sitting east.

H.—K 6 5 4 3
C.—J
D.—Q 10 7 5 4
S.—Q 6

H.—J 9 7 2 | H.—Q 8
C.—A K 8 | C.—Q 6 3 2
D.—K 8 | D.—J 6 3
S.—J 8 5 3 | S.—9 7 4 2

H.—A 10
C.—10 9 7 5 4
D.—A 9 2
S.—A K 10

Z dealt and bid no trump. When Y took his partner out with two hearts and was left to play it he made his contract. When Y did not take him out, or Z went back to two no trumps after being taken out, he was set for one or two tricks in every case but one, according to the way the hand was played.

At one table A led a small heart and the queen forced the ace. Z then led the ten of spades, so as to get dummy in to lead diamonds for the finesse. Having won the spade trick with the queen, dummy led the queen of diamonds, which lost to A's king.

A new reads his partner for only one other heart, unless he has both eight and ten, in which case A's play does not matter, and to prevent the possibility of Z's making both ten and king, A led the jack. This dummy took with the king, and led another diamond, on which B played small.

Now if Z finesses the nine he may let the lone jack make, and he blocks the suit in any case, so he takes the chance that the jack will drop, playing the ace. After that it does not matter what he does. Y can never take another trick, and all that Z can win is two spades, which do not even fulfil a contract to make the odd trick.

At one table Z went game on this hand at no trumps, simply by the correct management of this ace queen position. Upon winning the first heart trick he led the small diamond from his own hand; from the ace to the queen.

Fearing to lose his singly guarded king, A put it right on and led the jack of hearts as before. Dummy won this with the king and led a small diamond, the ace dropping the eight and the queen killing the jack, so that all the remaining diamonds in Y's hand took tricks. Then Y led the queen and another spade, making three more in that suit. Three by cards and the game.

There is no stopping this result, no matter what A and B do. If A does not play the king of diamonds second hand dummy wins the trick with the queen. An immediate return of the diamond and the ace must kill the king if B follows suit. The third round goes to E's jack.

But dummy still has two reentries, the king of hearts and queens of spades. All that A and B could have made was three club tricks, but that does not save the game; they make them instead of the hearts, or a little of each.

That is all in the play. Here is a hand that is an interesting example of the modern style of bidding more than anything else. It was No. 7 in the same game as the hand just given. The dealer sat south:

H.—
C.—K J 10 6 5
D.—K Q 6
S.—A K 10 4 3

H.—J 8 7 6 3 2 | H.—Q 9
C.—A 9 | C.—7 4 2
D.—J 7 3 2 | D.—10 8 4
S.—9 | S.—Q 8 7 6 2

H.—A K 10 6 4
C.—Q 8 3
D.—A 9 5
S.—J 5

Z bid one heart, which A passed. Y denied the hearts by bidding a spade, which B passed. Now Z denies the spades by going no trumps, and when A passes again Y denies the no trumper by bidding two clubs, which held the contract and made a little slam, the top score on this deal.

Here is Y's view of the situation when he bids the clubs. If his partner's tricks are scattered enough to go no trumps he may have only one in hearts, and the queen jack ten of spades may be all in one hand against Y's suit, as Z denies it.

Played at no trumps at every other table it is worth five odd and 30 aces; total, with the game at 125, just 205 plus. In clubs it is worth 235, on account of the little slam.

Here is an example of the other style of bidding, which is not modern, but which shows how some players can drop three or four hundred points on a hand when they do not give due consideration to the bids that are made by others. These shots come off occasionally, and all the past losses are forgotten. This shot did not come off. The hand was No. 17, dealer sitting south, and it is from the same game as the others:

H.—10 8 7
C.—K 7
D.—4 3 2
S.—K Q 10 7 6

H.—4 3 2 | H.—K Q J 5 3
C.—10 9 3 | C.—A Q 4
D.—8 5 | D.—A K 10
S.—A J 9 5 4 | S.—8 2

H.—A 9

The Cathedral School Boys in Soldier Games

In the upper picture two teams are shown in action. The heavy medicine ball starts at the front and is pushed to the rear, every boy shooting it through his legs to the next. The last one grabs it and races to the front and starts it thrpugh again. When every kid has made the run forward the game is ended. The Captain, who is distinguished by black shorts, starts and ends the game. He is shown fourth in the line. The same applies to the second picture, except that the latter consists of overhead passing. In the third picture, the boy throws the ball, turns a somersault, grabs the ball again and races to the next mat, where he repeats.

C.—J 6 5 3 2
D.—Q J 9 7 6
S.—3

Z, A and Y all passed the bid up to fourth hand, who bid a heart. Z then declared his best suit, diamonds, which encouraged Y to bid two spades when A refused to assist the hearts. B passed, waiting to see what his partner would say to the new development.

In order to deny the spades Z felt called upon to bid three diamonds which A passed, so when it got round to B he doubled the three diamonds in preference to going on with the hearts and set the diamond contract for 800. He could have made three hearts, but not the game.

The faults in this bidding are evident. The only player at the table that has a bid of any sort is B, and Z should never have mentioned the diamonds. The only result of the declaration is to tempt his partner into a bad bid.

Here is a hand in which the same forces work the other way, and bad bidding drives the opponents into a declaration that they would never have dreamed of otherwise, and it is the only possible one to win the rubber on the hand.

If there is anything that has been hammered into the readers of these articles by both precept and example it is the folly of overcalling a no trumper on your right with a suit that cannot possibly go game against a no trumper, while at the same time the no trumper cannot go game against it.

In spite of all the evidence and logic that can be brought to bear upon the subject there seems to be a large number of persons who will not or who do not want to be convinced that this is a losing game.

Some very good players hold that it is all right to take a chance on a good major suit, but not on a minor suit, while others will go just as far with the minor suit if it is stronger than the major suit that would justify the same bid. The weak point in this arguments is that neither bid is justified, so that the major suit cannot excuse the minor.

This hand was No. 11, in the same game as the preceding ones, dealer sitting south:

H—A K 7 3
C.—A 8 2
D.—K Q 8 7
S.—K J

H.—J 8 6 | H.—Q 10 2
C.—7 6 5 | C.—K Q J 10 9 8
D.—9 4 3 | D.—2
S.—9 6 4 3 | S.—A Q 5

H.—8 5 4
C.—4
D.—A J 10 6 5
S.—10 8 7 2

Z passed, so did A, but Y went no trump. At one table B kept still and held the no trumper down to two by cards, saving the game, but at the majority of tables B allowed himself to be carried away by the four honors in one hand and the ace queen of another suit, with a doubly guarded queen in a third suit. This looks like a big hand and B bid two clubs on it. The moment he makes that bid he is lost Z, who would have left the no trumper alone, now bid two diamonds over the two clubs, as he could ruff that suit and he did not feel justified in passing with such elements in his own cards and his partner bidding no trumps.

Y did not care to struggle for eleven tricks in diamonds to win the game, especially with the prospect of losing two tricks in each of the black suits, so he took a chance on a bid of two hearts. Of course B overcalled with more clubs, but Z asserted the heart bid and when A said nothing B was afraid to go as high as four clubs, so he led the king of his long suit.

The consequence was that Y made five by cards on the hand and this was the only instance in which a game was made on this deal. Winning the first trick with the ace of clubs Y gave dummy a ruff, put himself in with a trump and gave dummy another ruff with his last club.

A small diamond from dummy allowed Y to regain the lead and the ace and another trump cleared them up, leaving B in the lead. All he could do was to go on with the clubs and Y used his last trump to get in and make the rest of the diamonds, five trump tricks, five diamonds and the ace of clubs was the result.

This shows 140 points plus, instead of the paltry 30 and 30 that would have resulted from the no trumper and all because B imagined he would score four honors in one hand, in a suit which never was the trump and in which he never took a trick.

(Note: Another article on auction bridge will appear in THE CHINA PRESS next Wednesday. These articles are to appear at least once a week. The best way to acquire knowledge of the game is to try out some of the hands suggested; that is, deal the hand to yourself and friends, play it as you would ordinarily and then play it the manner described in the article. If you are not a regular subscriber and wish to become one, use phone 1432 tomorrow. By subscribing you not only save yourself the trouble of buying the paper on the street, but you save about 33 per cent in actual money.)

School For Card Players

(Continued from Page 1)

is A's lead, and the cards fall: 4, 2, 5, 6, 2, 7. Some say A gets 12 points and B 18, others that A gets 16 and B 23, while others say it is 3 for A and 10 for B.

The list is the nearest to it. A gets a run of 3, and B a run of 4. Then A gets a run of 5 and B a run of 6, with 1 more for A when he plays his 3, as B must give him a go. Then B pegs one for last card.

Set back. T. P. asks if a player is allowed to discard the deuce of jack of trumps.

If the players are skinning their hands down to a smaller number of cards they are at liberty to throw out any cards they please, according to the rules, but why should anyone wish to discard a trump that counts a point for him?

Poker. W. G. S. asks for the comparative value of a pair, two pairs and triplets.

The only comparison possible is the odds against getting them. These are 24 to 25 against the pair; 20 to 1 against two pairs; 46 to 1 against triplets.

C. C. M. says: A has come into an open jack and asks for one card, which he gets before the betting is finished, as C raises when B comes in after A. The card dealt to A has not been lifted nor looked at, but its status is called in question by C, who has raised.

This is a common fault among dealers who start to serve cards before the antes are all closed. The card must be taken back and placed on the top of the pack, as it will not belong to A if he does not meet the raise. If the card cannot be identified the usual plan is to let the dealer draw one face down, from the player's hand.

Pinochle. G. A. T. asks if the six can be scored for 10 points and another meld made and scored at the same time in playing two hand.

No; the six is a meld in itself and the rules forbid more than one meld being made for each trick won.

B. T. P. says: A deals in four hand auction. B bids 250, C passed and D bids 400. C then demands a new deal, as he has only fourteen cards.

It is too late to demand a new deal after the player with the imperfect hand has bid or passed. If the highest bidder has his correct number of cards the hand must be played, as it is not his fault.

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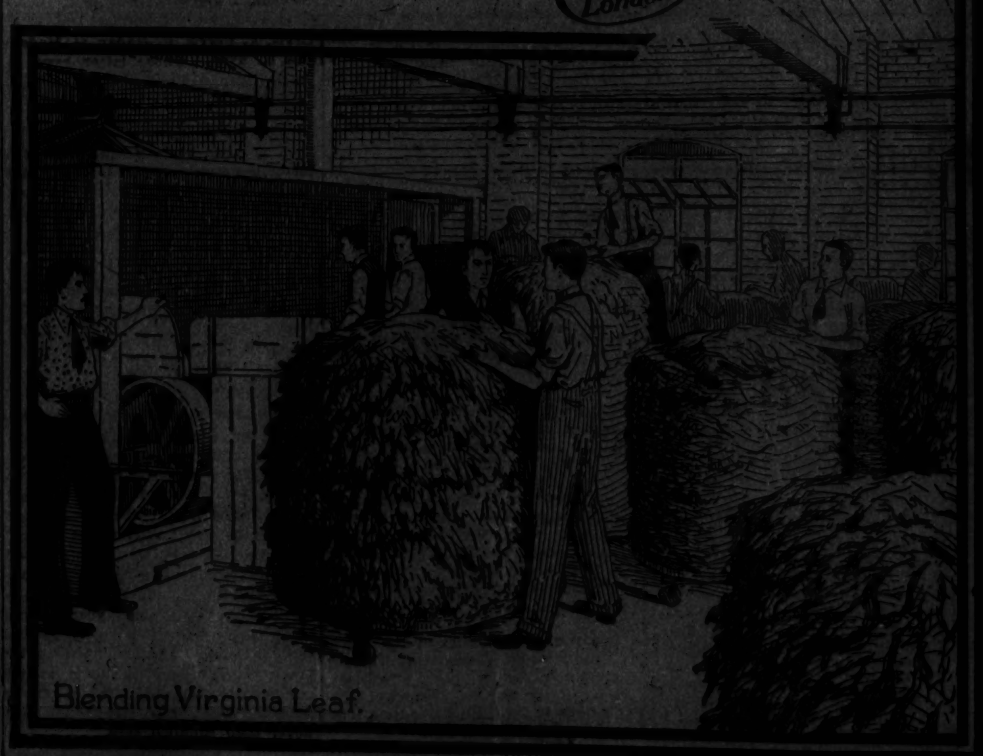

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